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Fight to Save 88 Old Colony Depots Goes On

Proposal to drop entire division intensifies public opposition to loss of 65 trains.

Massachusetts officials announced today they will continue their fight to prevent abandonment of 88 stations and 65 trains on the Old Colony Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, despite the suggestion of Judge Carroll C. Hincks, of the Federal District Court for Connecticut, that the Railroad bolster its stand for abandonment by proposing to give up the entire Old Colony Division.

The suggestion of Judge Hincks, who has been supervising reorganization of the New Haven in his Court during the last three and a half years, aroused a storm of excitement in the State House at Boston, where public officials have been lined up in opposition to Judge Hincks and the Railroad trustees on the abandonment issue for more than a year.

Not only the Connecticut jurist's proposal for "inducing more sympathetic consideration" for partial abandonment of rail service, but his suggestion that the Railroad's trustees possibly should propose also to abandon the Boston & Providence Line as a move to obtain reluctant acceptance of a reorganization plan for the New Haven system by the Boston and Providence stockholders drew hasty attention of State officials.

Mystery in Publication

Publication of the Judge's suggestions, contained in a letter to the trustees dated Feb. 9, was in itself something of a mystery. Whether the Court ever intended it to be made public was not clear. The facts are, however, that a copy of the letter apparently sent by the Judge to Charles D. Mahaffie, of Washington, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the I. C. C. files, was placed in those files and today found its way into print.

Amazing Says Dever

The contents of the Hincks letter were described by Attorney General Paul A Dever as "amazing." Mr. Dever said he had been told over the telephone by Judge Hincks' Secretary that the Judge would not comment on the letter, even as to admitting its authenticity. The Attorney General, nevertheless, added that he had private information indicating the genuineness of the document.

"As Attorney General for the Commonwealth," he added, "I shall continue to exert every effort both in Judge Hincks' court and elsewhere to maintain passenger and freight service on the New Haven lines in Massachusetts so far as possible."

Other comment on the letter came at a meeting of the Special Commission created by the 1938 Legislature to investigate the proposed station and train abandonments.

Rouses Whole State

"Evidently, Judge Hincks wants all the people and industries of Massachusetts to abandon New England and make the trip with him to California," said Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Acting Chairman of the Commission, referring to the first sentence of the jurist's letter in which he said he was about to leave for California.

"The published letter of Judge Hincks will arouse the State of Massachusetts to the dangers of being without proper and necessary train service," Mr. King added later to reporters.

Another member of the Commission, Everett Dashoff, of Fall River, said after the hearing:

"If the statement of Judge Hincks on total abandonment is intended as a method of pressure so that abandonment of segments can be obtained without rousing public opinion, it is a grave mistake in judgment.

"Despite Judge Hincks' letter, the State Public Utilities Commission will go ahead with its investigation in respect to the partial abandonments on the Old Colony Line," Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the P. U. C., declared.

Pointing out that the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at New York had overruled Judge Hincks on the abandonments and ruled that the P. U. C., not Judge Hincks, had jurisdiction in the matter, Mr. Mc-

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Lower Pension Age Is Sought

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, announced today its Lynn members had voted to support a request that eligibility for the General Electric Company's pension and retirement plan be lowered from 70 to 65 years of age.

The workers also voted to ask that pensions be based on their best 10-year earning period. Officials of the company and the union are expected to meet in New York next month.

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Backs Merit

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Miss Marguerite M. Wells

President of the National League of Women Voters who reports gains for civil service in the United States.

Budapest Premier Quits Under Fire On Social Policy

The News

BUDAPEST, Feb. 15 (AP)—Premier Bela Imredy resigned today after a political conference lasting most of the night.

Dr. Imredy, who assumed the Premiership nine months ago after serving for many years as President of the Hungarian National Bank, fell in a long battle with Parliament which was scheduled to consider his Jewish control legislation today. Many Legislators suspected that Dr. Imredy intended to abolish Parliament or greatly reduce its powers.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Feb. 15—Opposition by big landowners to the Government's land and social reform plans is held by observers here to be the main underlying reason for the fall of the Hungarian Cabinet.

The cry raised against Premier Bela Imredy in Parliament, however, is that he is undemocratic. It is true that he cannot command a stable majority in the Lower House, but, seeing that this body is elected by a system of suffrage which is secret only in a limited number of the urban constituencies, its claim to be truly representative of the people as a whole, rather than of propertied classes, would not be conceded in most Countries where there is Parliamentary rule.

It also is charged that Dr. Imredy is highly anti-Semitic; yet those who know Dr. Imredy personally are disposed to believe him moderate on this point, despite the fact that he has introduced two laws against Jews since last summer—the second being considerably more drastic than the first.

The second bill, which is still before Parliament, has aroused much dissatisfaction on the ground that it will seriously harm Hungary's eco-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Governors Aid Campaigns For Civil Service

Chief Executives of 23 States supported merit systems in addresses to Legislatures.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—More than half the governors in the 43 states where Legislatures are in session took cognizance of the growing demand for civil service extension by mentioning it in their inaugural addresses or opening addresses to state legislatures, according to a checkup made by the National League of Women Voters.

Describing the record as marking "an amazing advance since the League started a concentrated campaign in behalf of the merit system in 1934," Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President, added that "there can be no question now that this Nation is aroused to the importance of effective administration of public affairs."

Tour for Reform

Miss Wells likewise noted fewer "flights of oratory" in connection with the reform and more practical statements getting down to facts and figures. The compilation and statement were issued as factual background for a "circuit riding for civil service" tour in Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota, Michigan, and Tennessee, starting Feb. 14 and ending March 2.

Of the 43 speech-making governors, 23 recommended the merit system in degrees varying from "the cornerstone of our administration" to "a State police system on a merit basis"; 4 made no specific mention but included the merit system by inference or reference to party platform; and 16 made no mention of civil service systems.

States holding no legislative sessions at all this year are Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. Florida's session starts April 4.

Employment Agency

An outstanding complaint of Governors is that spoils makes an employment agency out of the office of Governor. Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama said so in his address. An Alabama newspaper estimated that if the Governor were to read carefully the 24,000 applications for State jobs he had received, he would have time for nothing else in his 4-year term. Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia was quoted as telling a legislative conference that if he answered a letter a minute every 24 hours he could not reply to all applications for State employment.

The 23 states whose governors made some stand for civil service were: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont. The four states whose governors took cognizance of this issue by reference were: California, Maryland, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

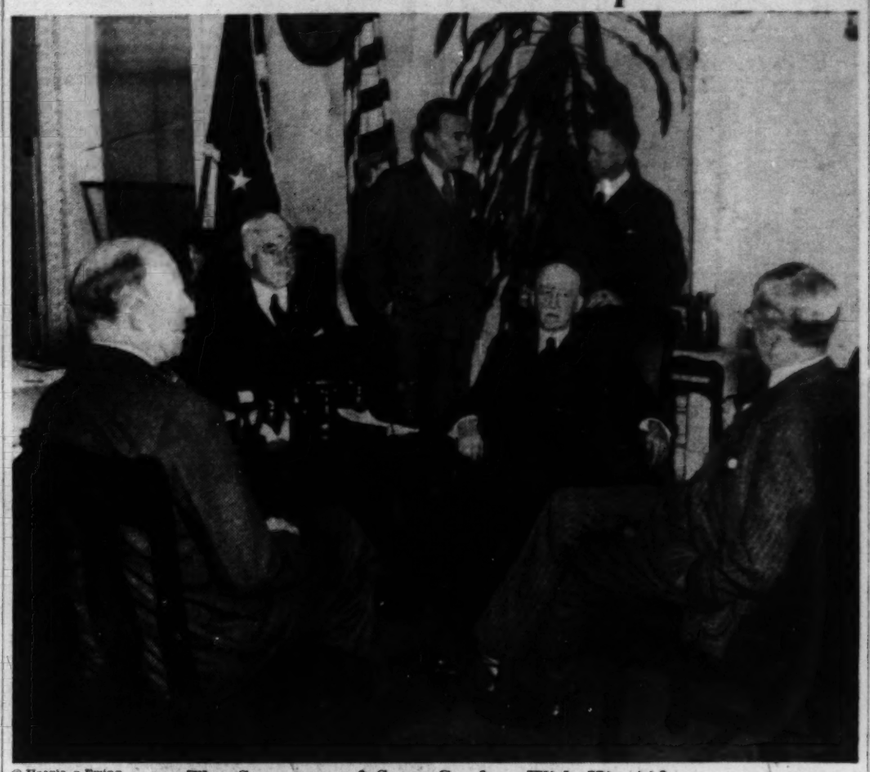
Governors' Stands

Typical excerpts follow:

Alabama: Frank M. Dixon, Democrat, elected 1938: "Under our present system, the chief duty of the Governor of Alabama is running an

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

At the Helm in the State Department



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The Secretary of State Confers With His Aides

Left to right, seated: Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; R. Walton Moore, Counselor; and George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary. Standing, left to right: Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary; and Green H. Hackworth, Legal Adviser.

Newsmen Said to Have Started Current 'Red' Probe in Boston

Up and Down Beacon Hill

If the Dies Committee accepts the City Council's invitation to come to Boston and investigate Communism, the enterprise of two or three local newspaper reporters will be well repaid. It was reporters, it is now revealed, who inspired the current witch-hunt by the City Council and the School Committee.

Had it not been for a dull day in local newspaper activity, the School Committee's probe of the American Student Union—a liberal or "communistic" organization depending on the viewpoint—might never have been carried out. And in turn, Former State Senator Sybil Holmes of Brookline (who headed the special commission investigating subversive activities last year and was defeated for re-election) might not have given the City Council her views on "isms" as she did yesterday.

Boston's current "Red" probe may be said to have originated with the press. A reporter for the only newspaper in Boston affiliated with a national chain, called a City Councilor on the telephone and said substantially:

"The School Committee is looking into the American Student Union, that Communistic outfit, which has been stirring up trouble in the Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys. This thing is getting serious. Why don't you say something about it and get a little publicity."

(The reporter's reference to the School Committee "looking into" the affairs of the A. S. U. in Roxbury was correct but the affair had not received scare-head or alarmist publicity.)

Councilor Assents

The Councilor readily assented and a good deal of what he said was, as a practical matter, suggested first by the reporter.

Another Councilor was called and the same approach made. This second Councilor, it is understood, was more cautious in his replies and delayed his statement. But when this did come it was as enthusiastic in its demands for a probe as that of his associate.

Thereupon the reporters telephoned Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the School Committee, and said in effect:

"The City Council is stirring up a row over this Roxbury trouble. What are you going to do about it?" Mr. Smith is reported to have replied that the Committee expected to settle the affair in due course. He was then asked if this meant the School

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Tax Exemptions Aid Big Incomes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A Treasury expert testified today that 25 American millionaires pocketed $7,000,000 in tax-free income during 1937, because it was interest from tax-exempt securities.

Roy Blough, Director of the Treasury's Tax Research Division, told a Senate Finance Subcommittee that an analysis of the incomes of 25 individuals who made $1,000,000 or more showed their net incomes would be less if tax exemptions were discontinued.

The Committee is conducting hearings on an Administration proposal for reciprocal taxation by the Federal Government and the States by which each would be permitted to tax future issues of securities and salaries of the others.

"In one case," Mr. Blough said, "an individual had 145 per cent more net income than he would have had and other percentages ranged from 90 per cent down to no increases in the case of 5 individuals. In other words, these 25 people on the average were very substantially ahead in total net income than they would have been had Government securities not been tax exempt."

Argentina Orders Big Reduction In Trade With U. S.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 15 (AP)—Argentina ordered a sharp reduction in purchases from the United States today, and the implication was felt that Germany and Great Britain would get more of the business.

The announcement in morning newspapers by Pedro Groppo, Minister of Finance, appeared to have developed between the two richest American nations an open breach over trade—the base upon which United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull built the American Good Neighbor policy.

Señor Groppo declared that United States imports must be reduced to "the level of three or four years ago" because the imports far overbalanced United States purchases of Argentine goods.

The Minister indicated Argentina could not accept a most-favored Nation Treaty offered by the United

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Ottawa pushes U. S. trade pact: Page 2.

Canada's Export Excess in 1938 Declines; Trade Minister Defends Treaty: Financial Page.

Foreign Orders Aid U.S. Aviation; Wider Kiel Canal

Germany can draft any worker the state needs to fulfill program of self-sufficiency.

Enlarged factories and lower costs are seen as major benefits of sales abroad.

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (AP)—Germany's Führer acted today to give the Reich a canal from the Baltic to the North Sea wider than Panama or Suez by the time its largest battleship, the "Bismarck," is commissioned two years hence.

Reichsführer Hitler's decision to have the historic Kiel Canal widened to "make possible the parallel traffic of the largest types of ships" was seconded by a sweeping decree by Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Director of the Four-Year Plan, whereby every German inhabitant can be commandeered for any job deemed necessary for the Nation.

The decree empowered the Federal Labor Office and its sub-departments throughout Germany to draft any worker who might be needed for tasks of importance to the nation's welfare.

Needed Labor Available

The authoritative news service Dienst aus Deutschland said the widening of the Canal was one of the projects which under the four-year plan were given preference. Thus it was considered evident that Field Marshal Göring's decree would be invoked to supply necessary labor power for finishing the canal in record time.

Plans for enlargement of the Canal were announced today—one day after the launching of the Bismarck. It was interpreted in diplomatic quarters to mean that the National Socialist Government meant to lose no time in making certain that Germany's capital ships could pass through the vital waterway.

It took seven years, from 1907 to 1914, to reconstruct the canal in its present form. It first was dug in 1895. National Socialist ambition is said to run in the direction of enlarging it in time for the Bismarck to proceed through it on completion.

Locks to Be Modernized

The bed of the Canal will be widened to double its present size. Old-fashioned locks are to be replaced by modern ones. Shipping facilities on the Lower Elbe River—on which Hamburg is located—also will be improved.

The increased volume of shipping through the Canal, especially trans-Atlantic ships, was given as the reason for the enlargement. The Canal was built in 1895 and reconstructed in 1914.

[The Kiel Canal's sluices at the entrances at Holtenau (the Harbor of Kiel) and Brunsbüttekoog (mouth of the Elbe) are 1,082.6 feet long, 147 feet wide and 45.9 feet high. The Canal is 53.3 nautical

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Administration assurances to Congress that foreign aircraft sales would reduce the cost of American rearmament are given swift and impressive confirmation here today by juxtaposition of two developments.

The French Embassy officially disclosed last night that the French Air Mission had completed its procurement activities in the United States after signing contracts for a total of 615 American military planes and 650 aircraft engines.

Almost simultaneously it was learned that the Glenn Martin Aircraft Co. at Baltimore, had let contracts to double its plant and productive capacity.

Martin is one of five American companies to receive French contracts. It is assumed that others will use the profits from the French sales to the same end of increased capacity.

France Pays Heavily

That France is paying heavily for this contribution to American rearmament is evident from authoritative information. Neither the French embassy nor representatives of the private manufacturers would disclose officially the prices involved in the contracts. However, it is learned in reliable quarters that France is paying not only for planes but for tools and dies and general factory equipment for their production, and that under the contracts these instruments of production will remain the property of the American manufacturers and remain in their plants after completion of the French orders.

This results in a unit cost in the French orders which leaves many experts in aviation matters gaping. France is paying about $60,000,000 for the 615 planes now on order. The price per plane in at least two of the contracts is known to be over $100,000. This is not for planes of the big "flying fortress" type which do cost sums in excess of $100,000. France is buying light bombers—two engine planes—of types which sell on the market here normally for $60,000 to $70,000. And France is paying as high as $105,000 each for some of them.

The total list of French contracts concluded since arrival of the French mission in May, 1938, with available additional information follows:

North American: 200 planes, contract let last summer, price unknown.

Curtiss: 200 fighters, contracts let June and January, price unknown.

Martin: 115 light bombers, contract signed Feb. 11, price $105,000 each.

Douglas: 100 light bombers, contract signed Feb. 13, price about $100,000 each.

Pratt & Whitney: 650 aircraft engines, price unknown.

Order Nearly Completed

The first Curtiss order, placed within a month of arrival of the Mission, is approaching completion. About 60 units have already been delivered in France. It is assumed that the North American order is for training type planes. Britain is purchasing trainers from the same company now.

It was in connection with the Douglas contract that Paul Chemidlin, member of the French Mission, was injured during a demonstration flight, precipitating a flurry of debate in the Senate and the much-publicized trip to the White House of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The Douglas bomber involved in the French contract was developed by the company originally to take part in a competition for a United States Army contract. It was built according to Army specifications. The opportunity offered the French Mission to purchase this type was obtained over the protests of the War Department after such prominent individuals as William Christian Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, had interested themselves in obtaining the best and most modern American type plane for the French.

Other Types of Planes

The Curtiss fighter under French order is the plane which has recently made headlines for unusual speed. In a diving test its speed indicator went off the dial at 500 miles an hour. The Douglas bomber is considered to promise new performance qualities superior to anything now in Europe's air fleets. No information is available as to the exact type of bomber which Martin intends to build for the French.

The deals are clearly a two-sided matter. While the French will obtain some much needed reserves of good American planes, the American manufacturers will emerge from the contracts with a productive capacity much to the advantage of the United States armed services if they should ever want large numbers of planes in a hurry.

Martin representatives in Baltimore announced they will seek to set a record for new plant production. Their schedule calls for commencement of production in the new plant within 11 weeks from the breaking of ground, which began yesterday. When completed the company expects to be able to produce at a rate of 100 planes a month.

Should several other American manufacturers do the same it would mean a significant increase in American aircraft productivity obtained at some one's else expense.

Collector of Irish Folk Tales Will Tell a Few at Harvard

No race enjoys story-telling more than the Irish, and few races have such a plethora of humorous, fantastic, and whimsical folklore material on which to draw for stories as do the Irish.

So much in their thoughts is this folklore that in 1930 Eamon de Valera helped to establish the Irish Folklore Institute with the help of Free State funds in order that traditional tales might be permanently recorded.

Director of this Institute is Prof. James H. Delargy of University College in Dublin who, as dean of story collectors, speaks tonight at Harvard about the sagas of his native land in the first stop of trip which will take him all over the United States.

Reluctant to Talk

How, most people want to know, is this folklore, traditionally handed down from parent to children by word of mouth, accurately gathered? The vast majority of it is unwritten and must be obtained first hand from those who know the stories. Those who know the stories best are often reluctant to talk freely of the glorious past with one whom they regard as a stranger. This problem Professor Delargy had to meet.

"You never do the obvious thing in Ireland," was his counsel. "You do it in a roundabout fashion."

Practicing his own preaching, Professor Delargy and his staff make every effort to become trusted friends of those to whom they would listen. They disguise themselves as fishermen, Irish colleen milkmaids or as a farmer's son. Once the Irish tongue has been loosened with confidence, enough tales of the glories and fantasies of Ireland pour out of their own accord to delight any appreciative collector of "yarns."

"The Irish are custodians of the oldest culture in Europe," declared the Professor. "We are taking down with various modern devices stories which go back as far as 1500 B. C., which touch upon both the literary and social history of the country. We want the Irish people to get the best out of the past and use it as a beacon for the future."

Literature Preserved

Professor Lelargy, who is in this country at the invitation of several American universities, including Harvard, will describe what Ireland is doing to preserve its native literature as completely as possible and in its own native dialect and vocabulary forms. So heavy has been the demand for tickets to the lecture that the Committee of Harvard Friends of Irish Anthropology, sponsors of the talk, have been forced to change the site of the lecture to New Lecture Hall, one of the largest Harvard auditoriums, where all guests may be accommodated.

Seamus O'Duilearga—as the professor is known in Gaelic—also has pursued his folklore research in Sweden, where, as he admitted, the spoke Swedish "with a beautiful Irish accent."

This Changing World

Puppet-Making in China—Japanese Woo Wu Pei-fu, Former Warlord, as Next Step in the Pacification of the Country—A Tough Nut to Crack

By H. B. Elliston

Japanese war-making in China (except for the excursion in the southern coastal island of Hainan) seems to have been suspended while the higher-ups lay siege to one Chinese living in Peiping. The operation is more significant than half a dozen battles. For this man is highly respected throughout China, and, if he caves in, the Japanese are likely to win the co-operation of millions of Chinese. The subduing of this solitary Chinese would be the second layer in the process of Japanning China.

So important is the new task that generals and officials galore have been despatched to the scene. Sometimes they take turns in trying to break down the man's resistance. Sometimes they descend upon him en masse. The spectacle is somewhat similar to the job which the Nazis are doing on poor Schuschnigg. The former Austrian Chancellor is said to be cooped up in a single room in Vienna and subjected to the torture of having to listen all day and all night to victrola renditions of Göring's political speeches. I don't know what Schuschnigg's jailers can get out of him now. Certainly not anything like the yield to Japan of the submission of this Chinese. For the Japanese want him to assume a puppet generalissimo's command over the whole of conquered China, and his consent would vest the Japanese "victory" with a certain respectability, if that's the word. There is the precedent in Manchukuo in the installation as Emperor of a young man who as a child was the Emperor of all China.

* * *

The name of this Chinese is Wu Pei-fu, generalissimo of China when Chiang Kai-shek was a broker's assistant in Shanghai. For some reason the newspaper correspondents persist in calling him aged. As a matter of fact, he is only 61. Probably they are thinking of him as a throwback to a pre-Chiang Kai-shek regime that was really feudal. But that wasn't long ago, just over ten years ago, in fact.

Chiang, issuing out of Canton in 1927, swept Wu from power and installed a Nationalist Government for all China in Nanking. Before that, China for over a decade had been a battlefield of feudal lords contending in dark confusion. Wu managed to stamp out one after the other till he almost became master of China. In his case the best man won, for he happened to be the best of the lot, and Chinese and foreigner alike united in praising him.

Wu might, indeed, have made Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist Revolution unnecessary. For this movement throve on the discontent and chaos attendant upon China's civil wars. But Wu never became the unchallenged topdog. The Japanese, it is ironical to recall, saw to that. In 1920 Wu took the field against generals then in charge of the Peking Government whom the Japanese had bought. From then on the Japanese always helped Wu's adversaries. Aside from their animosity toward Wu, the China they wanted to deal with was a broken China. Wu's opinion of the Japanese, in consequence, was usually couched in blistering terms. I have listened myself to some of them, though I had to have them translated into English patois.

* * *

My knowledge of Wu Pei-fu came from contact with him during his campaigns. I was always amazed at his popularity with the people as well as with his army. After all, he was a warrior, and the Chinese are a peaceful folk. But Wu was different. Spartan in the midst of self-indulgence, brave in the midst of cowardice, honest in the midst of corruption, a scholar and a gentleman in the midst of illiterates—the Chinese saw in Wu a leader whom they could respect. They turned to him as a saviour.

On station platforms, as we went to the wars, even school children would line up, waiting to volunteer for service with Wu. A round dozen years haven't overcome this regard, and the Japanese know it. If a poll were taken, Wu Pei-fu would probably be No. 2 in the Chinese people's affection after Chiang Kai-shek himself, despite the fact that he is a throwback to semi-feudal days.

The fortunes of Japan's war on Wu are difficult to follow. There is an army of Japanese newspapermen camped on Wu's doorstep along with the generals and officials. But they send conflicting reports on the campaign. Sometimes Wu is reported to have submitted, then he is said to have told the Japanese he would rather "climb into his coffin," which, Chinese-style, is probably adorning his parlor. The old generalissimo isn't usually so cryptic. Wu can write elegant Chinese, but he talks as he lives, without frills. Once, as I was waiting for him, I watched caller after caller ushered into his headquarters and ushered out again almost at the same time. I asked an aide for a record of a typical conversation. This was one:

Wu: What have you come for?
Caller: To congratulate you.
Wu: Anything else?
Caller: Well, how are you getting on?
Wu: So-so. What's your position?
Caller: Police superintendent.
Wu: Do you do satisfactory work?
Caller: I think so.
Wu: Then keep to your job, and know so, and don't bother me.

A tough nut to crack, this Wu Pei-fu; and in all probability the Japanese are hammering him with his own published "consent."

'Up-Do' Won't Do in Gym

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—"The 'up-do' won't do," is the dictum of directors of athletics for women here as new hair dress styles cut gymnasium activities.

These new-fangled up-do hair fixes just won't mix with basketball, gym work and swimming, they say.

"Overhead showers?" ask Miss Margaret Allison, director of athletics at the Y. W. C. A., where approximately 400 girls are enrolled in weekly gym classes. "The girls have almost completely boycotted them, complaining that even loose rubber caps fail to protect their curls. And the swimming pool, we might just as well drain it! About the only ones who use it are those who have appointments with their hair dressers after they come out."

"How can you expect a girl to show much interest in basketball when she has to stop every few minutes to tuck up a curl?" asks Miss Ethel Fitzhugh, Girls' High School physical director.

Mrs. Mary Shearer, University of Louisville, director of women's athletics, has met the situation by permitting substitution of ballroom dancing for regular gym work.

"It is working out fine," she reports. "The new-fangled dances provide plenty of exercises without endangering new-fangled curls and so we have a new-fangled gymnasium program. Our dance classes grow while our gym classes dwindle."

The Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor

which, until now, has appeared on Wednesdays, will hereafter be published as a part of all editions of the paper on Saturdays beginning—

Saturday, February 18

Italian Pact Helps German Exports

Adriatic port of Trieste due for some recovery, though port of Hamburg is not to be overlooked.

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 15—A 25 per cent increase in German exports to Italy is the outstanding feature of the new German-Italian trade treaty which is aimed at increasing the total goods exchanged between the two countries and regulating anew the balance of payments, to include also Austria and the Sudetenland.

The negotiations have been long and arduous, especially as both sides desired to increase exports and pay through barter arrangement. Last year Germany's exports to Italy amounted to 3,000,000,000 lire (about $162,500,000) mainly coal, machinery, and chemicals, while Italy's exports to Germany were 2,000,000,000 lire, mostly agricultural products, silk, and hemp. The difference is accounted for by German tourism and payments to Italian workers in this Country.

Regarding the generation-old trade tariff issue between Trieste and Hamburg, Rome reports regulation of the question of local and transit traffic through Trieste harbor. It is felt here, however, that such statements require clarification, since it is thought hardly likely that the Reich has made concessions adversely affecting Hamburg's position as a Central European port. At the moment German trade experts have not returned here, and momentarily no definite information has been made public.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRIESTE, Italy—The new German-Italian trade agreement affecting favorable freight rates for German goods consigned to Trieste helps to remove the anxiety under which this port has been laboring owing to the rapid changes that have taken place in Austria and other Central European Countries on which it depends for its trade.

The significance that this port, that fell to Italy after the World War, has for the Italian Nation may be gauged from the fact that something like 50 vessels enter and leave the harbor daily. While these are mostly small coastal steamers, they aggregated a tonnage of 5,877,000 last year, representing 20,021 ships.

A glance at the map will show that behind Trieste there is little Italian hinterland to supply it with trade, so that the port, which has such easy access to Greece, North Africa, the Near East, and the Suez Canal, must serve a hinterland composed of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Central Europe generally. In other words it cannot hope to be a great trade emporium itself. It must be largely content with the trade of a transit port.

The fact that it picked up trade after the lean years of the World War, was due largely to the fact that Italy was able to arrange trade agreements with Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, inducing trade to the Trieste wharves through tariff concessions.

The main difficulty that affects the port lies in the strong competition that it meets, particularly from Hamburg, which draws heavily upon Central Europe through the navigable rivers, the Elbe, Oder, and Moldau, and the scheme of canals which they serve. It was in the early nineties that the Austro-Hungarian Government discovered that Hamburg was drawing trade northward which might normally be held by Trieste, and by subsidies, tariff support and effective railway transit contrived to put the port in a position to hold its own.

Brief Spell of Prosperity

When the World War left Hamburg in a state of stagnation, Trieste took full advantage of the freedom from competition and for a brief spell harvested a remarkable boom in trade, until Hamburg recovered and countered with a tariff war which forced Italy to hasten trade agreements on its behalf with Austria and its neighbors.

With Austria and Czechoslovakia coming into the German orbit, a trade understanding with Germany became imperative for Italy.

The Austrian problem was partly handled by the treaty of May 28, 1938, and Trieste was assured of handling magnesite, paper, and mechanical goods exported by Austria, and cotton, oils, minerals and cereals which it imported in return. The new agreement is believed to safeguard Trieste's claims to Austria's trade by allowing it a 10 per cent advantage over the northern ports of Hamburg and Bremen for this particular trade, and the port therefore seems assured of at least some of the transit business of Central Europe.

How this trade will be affected by the Rhine-Main-Danube canal which is being rushed to completion and which in a year or two's time will be in a position to bring Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia within easy reach of the Rhineland and the northern ports, it is not easy to foresee.

Development of Industries

For various reasons the people of Trieste find it difficult to feel entirely secure in their trade. The fact that a large part of it is controlled by Jewish firms—particularly in the shipbuilding, insurance, and banking business—gives rise to some uncertainty as to whether Germany's attitude in the matter will continue to be favorable.

Moreover there is a natural desire to prevent Germany gaining too great a foothold in the port. German plans for a service of steamships running from Trieste to Albania, Greece, and the Near East has raised some qualms among Italian ship-owners.

Nevertheless the port is so favorably placed for commerce to all Mediterranean points, to North Africa and the ports of Palestine that, given favorable contacts with the hinterland, the prospects are considered reassuring. Italy's trade relations with Yugoslavia have helped considerably to this end.

Industries are beginning to develop round the port itself. There are jute factories, a steel works and some oil refineries. It is hoped that further industries will appear with the completion of a chain of six hydro-electric stations now under construction.

By a Staff Artist

Trieste in Line for Benefits

Map shows Italian port, relative to trade routes, and German ports, including Hamburg; also Kiel Canal which Germany is to enlarge.

Britain Seeks £800,000,000 To Finance Arms Program

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The British Government announced today it needs to borrow £800,000,000 to help finance the five-year rearmament program on which Britain already will have spent £1,173,000,000 by the end of the 1939-40 fiscal year.

Extent of British arms expenditures in the first three years of the plan—launched in 1937—was revealed by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who told the House of Commons the Nation's borrowing power of £400,000,000 must be doubled to aid in meeting armament costs.

Sir John's defense estimates provided for new naval building to include two battleships in addition to seven built or authorized since the plan was begun in 1937.

Plans were disclosed to construct two destroyers flotillas of eight ships each and 20 fast escort vessels of a new type designed to protect shipping against submarine attack.

This was seen as Britain's answer to Germany, which announced Dec. 30 its intention to build its submarines up to parity with Britain.

Four large six-inch gun cruisers and a new aircraft carrier were included in today's estimates.

Attention turned to armament expenses as officials disclosed that Italy was sending troop reinforcements to Libya at a time when Britain is concerned over its Mediterranean sea routes.

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the Commons that recognition of the Insurgent Regime in Spain, a key Nation in the Mediterranean, was "still under consideration," although reliable sources said the Cabinet already had agreed in principle to such a step.

Outlining Britain's financial needs for defense, Sir John said the total 1939-40 defense expenditure would be "in the neighborhood of £580,000,000.

He said the Government was "confident the people of this country will be ready to bear the burden involved and will share in the determination of His Majesty's Government to insure the adequacy of our defense preparations."

The Chancellor's 1939-40 defense estimates included £323,000,000 for Army, Navy and Air Force and £57,000,000 for other purposes, including civilian defense and food storage.

Air force allotments of over £200,000,000 are to be the highest in the Nation's history.

Estimates showed a sharp increase in armament costs over the two preceding fiscal years, in which £388,000,000 and £262,000,000 have been spent.

The first three years' expenditures thus would leave only £327,000,000 of the original £1,500,000,000 set in 1937 as the rearmament plan's cost.

New borrowing powers, however, were expected to cover the remaining two years of the program and any expansion of it.

The Prime Minister announced Britain had ceased to sponsor any terms for ending the Spanish conflict. He said his Government had made mediation efforts after the fall of Barcelona, but it did not "consider it advisable at present to take the responsibility of sponsoring any particular terms of settlement."

He mentioned both Italy's undertaking to get out of Spain at the end of the war and Adolf Hitler's promise at the Munich Conference to "withdraw German volunteers whenever other countries were prepared to do the same."

Pressed by Lieutenant Commander R. T. H. Fletcher, Labor member, to say whether he regarded Herr Hitler's assurance as formal and binding, the Premier cautiously replied: "I regard it as an expression of his intention at the time he spoke to me."

Under the British-Italian accord which went into effect last Nov. 16, Italy had reduced by half its strength in Libya, which faces French Tunisia, an object of Fascist expansion clamor.

Officials said the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, had been told by Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano that additional Italian troops were being sent to Libya because of "information received" that French forces in Tunisia had been increased.

Road Scout on Duty

© Fox

Guides Traffic From Dry Spot

After the Thaw Came the Floods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STAVERTON, England—This West Country road scout is diverting traffic from a point of vantage high above the flooded road.

To realize just how diverting the road scout is, one has, of course, to be part of the traffic attempting to use the road.

Similar conditions have been experienced throughout Southern England where floods, caused by the thawing of heavy snowfalls and subsequent rains, have been a cause of considerable disturbance to road traffic.

Last year January was one of the driest Januarys ever recorded in England. This year January was the wettest January in the South since 1877. So now it is not difficult to appreciate why the English find the weather an absorbing topic—they absorb so much of it anyway—and, then, one just has to be in the swim.

Ukrainians Seek Fund to Establish National Empire

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia Feb. 13 (AP)—The Carpatho-Ukraine National Council, closely linked to the autonomous government of Carpatho-Ukraine in Czecho-Slovakia, appealed yesterday to Ukrainians abroad for funds to establish an all-Ukrainian "National Empire."

Government quarters in Prague did not comment.

The National Council is composed of heads of national organizations of Ukrainians in Czecho-Slovakia. Although private in character, it is backed by the Carpatho-Ukraine Government.

The Council appeal, issued at Chust, capital of Carpatho-Ukraine, was directed principally at millions of Ukrainian nationals living in Soviet Russia and Poland, and to a lesser degree to those living in Rumania and Hungary.

German editorial and other propaganda signs have pointed to an increasing interest by Germany in establishment of a Ukranian National State under National Socialist patronage. Through such a State Germany would acquire easy access to a country rich in raw materials—principal aim of the German drive to the east.

Brody Freed by Prague

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia (AP)—Andrew Brody, first Premier of autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine in Czecho-Slovakia, was released Feb. 15 from a Prague jail.

He was arrested Oct. 27 under suspicion of high treason for allegedly negotiating with Hungary for cession of Magyar populated areas of Czecho-Slovakia.

The dropping of proceedings against Mr Brody was interpreted here as a friendly gesture toward Hungary. He was appointed Premier of the Carpatho-Ukraine Oct. 12 and resigned Oct. 26 because of internal dissension.

Siege of Madrid Intensified; Abandoned Supplies Salvaged

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 15 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco has intensified the siege of Madrid with his heavy artillery shelling the Spanish Government Capital daily.

Insurgent guns bombarded the Central quarters of the City last night, Government dispatches said, for the third successive day since Premier Juan Negrin installed his Cabinet in Madrid.

Casualties from the shelling Feb. 12 and 13 were estimated at 28 slain and 106 wounded. The effects of Tuesday night's bombardment were not reported immediately.

The battlefronts, which have been quiet since the Insurgent conquest of Catalonia and the Government's transfer to the central zone, remained static.

Premier Negrin turned his attention to improving his political position, which has been weakened by the desire of moderate elements to make peace with General Franco and unrest among extremists whose action has been curtailed under the existing state of war.

A Government statement said that, despite the absence of labor representatives from recent Cabinet meetings, all the Ministers were in accord in supporting Premier Negrin's policies.

[Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish Government Foreign Minister, arrived in Paris unexpectedly from Madrid today and hurried to the Spanish Embassy for a conference with Manuel Azaña, President of Government Spain, who has been staying at the Embassy since the fall of Barcelona.

Spanish Government circles reported that Señor del Vayo was seeking to persuade President Azaña to return to Madrid as evidence that the Government still was functioning normally.

Paris and London advocates of recognition for the Insurgent Government had used the President's absence from Spain as one of their main arguments.]

Meanwhile, on the French border France and Insurgent authorities launched simultaneous roundups of the thousands of horses, mules, and burros roaming the Pyrenees, and began to salvage millions of dollars worth of abandoned cars and trucks.

With Spanish Government troops from the Catalonia front in French concentration camps or en route to Insurgent territory neither the Insurgents nor the French were sure who owned border livestock and motor vehicles.

The Insurgents solved their problem by requisitioning everything of doubtful ownership. French authorities had not yet decided what to do, but the goat, sheep, pig, and cow problem was quickly solved. Refugees and soldiers put most of them in roadside cookpots. Frugal peasants accounted for the rest.

Trucks and cars were more of a problem for they represented large cash investments. At Argeles alone there were several thousand Spanish cars and trucks abandoned opposite the concentration camp. The men who drove them into France were behind barbed wire in the camp. French Army mechanics went to work salvaging what they could, but what would be done with them remained for the Paris Government to decide.

Francoists Begin Trials

BARCELONA, Feb. 15 (AP)—Six Spanish Government leaders went on trial today while Eduardo Barriobero, first President of Madrid-Barcelona Peoples' Tribunals, awaited an Insurgent firing squad.

Barriobero, anarchist lawyer, was sentenced to execution last night by an Insurgent military tribunal in the same room of the Palace of Justice where he himself once pronounced capital sentences on Insurgent sympathizers.

Telling the Military Court that he could have escaped before Barcelona fell on Jan. 26, but preferred to remain, Barriobero was the first to be sentenced to execution by the Insurgent conquerors of this Catalonian metropolis.

Those who went on trial today were charged with high revolutionary crimes. They included:

Emilio Ventura, a President of the Government Peoples' Court who was accused of signing many execution warrants.

Manuel Garrido, President of the first revolutionary committee organized in the assembly plant of General Motors in Barcelona after workers "collectivized" and took control of that establishment. He was charged with embezzlement of 800,000 pesetas.

Emilio Morales, President of a revolutionary syndicate in the automobile industry.

Pablo Verdad, chief of one of Barcelona's "patrols" exercising its own police power.

"All the trials were being conducted by "councils of war."

Spanish Jewels Disappear

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 15 (AP)—The mystery of the jewels of Figueras Castle kept the French Police and Mobile Guards busy today tracking down Spaniards whose pockets and suitcases were crammed with small fortunes in jewelry and precious metals.

Large boxes in the Perpignan Police Headquarters already have been heaped high with jewels, but part of the Figueras Castle treasure still was missing and believed to be somewhere in France.

This is the story as police reconstructed it from accounts of Spanish soldiers and officers:

Nine truckloads of jewels and pieces of gold and silver were assembled by the Republican Government from contributions and seizures to finance the continuation of the Spanish civil war and sent to Figueras after Barcelona fell to the Insurgents Jan. 26.

The Government ordered the valuables stored for safekeeping in vaults of the ancient Figueras Castle, but they arrived at the Castle just as Government troops were evacuating that City.

Lieut. Col. Enrique Lister, Commander of the famous Lister Brigade and in charge of the exacuation, found it was too late to get the trucks out on the traffic-jammed roads.

He ordered his men to unload the trucks and take as much as they could carry into France for deposit in the Spanish Consulate in Perpignan.

Three trucks were emptied. Six others were driven into Figueras Castle on Colonel Lister's orders and dynamited in an effort to keep the fortune out of Insurgent hands.

Police said several Militiamen already had come to the Spanish Consulate here to turn over what jewels they had.

Others, however, were unable—or did not try—to run the gauntlet of French Police into Perpignan. About 16 men, all carrying jewels whose total value exceeded $10,000, were arrested and jailed.

Most of the other Militiamen were said to have hidden their treasures somewhere on the line of march to a French concentration camp with the intention of going back to get them either for themselves or for the Government when they got out.

More than 75 soldiers were reported elsewhere throughout the frontier zone carrying jewels and precious metals. Included were said to be heavy collars of gold encrusted with diamonds and rubies, brooches, gold chains, and men's and women's rings with large diamonds and emeralds.

Canada Is Advised To Manage Forest Crops Efficiently

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — That Canada's forests must be managed with regard to continuing requirements and that forest crops be used in the most efficient manner commensurate with a highly competitive foreign market in wood products, was the plea of T. A. McElhanney, Superintendent of the Dominion Government Forest Products Laboratories, in an address before the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

It is important that the forest products industries be maintained in a healthy condition in view of the fact that in 1917 exports of wood and paper products accounted for $242,000,000, approximately 76 per cent of a favorable balance of trade in Canada amounting to $316,000,000.

The growth of the pulp and paper industry he described as the most remarkable of all developments in Canadian industry. The quantity of pulpwood used in Canada in 1912 was only 886,000 cords as compared with 5,786,000 cords in 1936; the production of wood pulp increased from 683,000 tons to 4,485,000 tons during the same period and the value of export of newsprint in 1917 was $33,000,000 increasing to $104,000,000 in 1937.

Jews in Germany Begin Payment On Vom Rath Fine

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (AP)—Germany's Jews today quietly began payment of the second installment of the billion-mark ($400,000,000) fine imposed on them by the Nationalist Government for the slaying of a German Diplomat in Paris by a young Jew.

Jews were supposed to hand over a quarter-billion marks today. Whether the Government was getting all it demanded could not be learned. Two more installments are to be paid May 15 and Aug. 15.

The fine followed the fatal shooting of Ernst vom Rath, Secretary of the Paris Embassy, by Herschel Grynszpan, Polish Jew, on Nov. 7.

Alumnus Honored For Career Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — To Henry Granger, graduate of the University of Washington in the class of 1902 and present director of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the United Statess Department of Agriculture, goes the highest honor the University can bestow on one of its alumni. He was chosen "Alumnus Summa Dignatus" for 1938.

This award was inaugurated last year, Prof. Trevor Kincaid being the first alumnus honored. It is not based upon work of the year but rather on the entire record of the individual.

Ottawa Pushes U. S. Trade Pact

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King moved in the House of Commons yesterday for ratification of the new Canada-United States trade agreement, declaring that the treaty, along with the trade pact between the United States and the United Kingdom, marked "a return to sound economics."

Debate was adjourned until Friday on motion of the Conservative leader, Dr. R. J. Manion, who argued that the Prime Minister's remarks about the international significance of the pact were fanciful.

Mr. King said the two trade agreements were a great forward step in betterment of international relations and the first material breach in the high tariff structure and trade restrictions which he said made for economic conflict, ill will, and war.

The Prime Minister praised the United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, as "a great reformer in the matter of trade."

"His example and his service to the world during this period of its trials I think are unparalleled by any other individual in any other country," Mr. King said of Mr. Hull.

Canada is committed to developing freer trade relations "with the countries with which there can be no question of the disturbance of good political relations," Mr. King told the House.

The Prime Minister specified the British Empire, the United States, France, the Scandinavian countries, and the Netherlands and Belgium, but he did not mention Germany, Italy, or Japan.

"Canada, then," Mr. King said, "on both political and economic grounds, is committed to a policy of peace and good will, and of freer exchange with other countries which will meet us half way. More especially are we committed to such a policy in dealing with the countries with which there can be no question of the disturbance of good political relations."

Texas' Cattle Population

Texas has more cattle than any other state. In 1936 it had 7,222,000 head.

Manitoba Advances In Traffic Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Safety publicity is considered responsible for a decrease in Manitoba traffic fatalities and injuries recorded for December by W. Trevor Davies, Assistant Chief Inspector of the Accident Prevention Branch of the Provincial Bureau of Labor.

Declaring December to be one of the worst months for traffic accidents in Manitoba, Mr. Davies in his recently published report, lists one fatality and 134 injuries from traffic accidents in 1938 as compared with four fatalities and 136 injuries in the preceding month.

Spain's Art Safe in Geneva

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Spanish Government's priceless art collection arrived in Geneva yesterday after more than two years of playing hide-and-seek with war.

Paintings, tapestries, jewels, glassware, ancient manuscripts, and other objects of art, many of them among the most famous of the world, were brought to Switzerland for safekeeping until the Spanish civil war ends.

Among 115 paintings of the great 18th and 19th century Spanish artist Goya was his "La Maja."

There were 43 masterpieces by El Greco, 45 by Velásquez, 38 by Titian, 25 by Rubens, and many from the brushes of Watteau, Fragonard, and Van Dyck.

The world's most famous collection of Flemish and Gobelin tapestries was among the treasures packed away in 1,845 cases being moved into the League of Nations' Palace.

The art works were brought out of Spain after the fall of Barcelona.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Free Swims Swapped for Defense Of Birds by Alabama Refuge Owner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERBENA, Ala.—A one-man bird sanctuary is maintained near here by S. L. Gibson, a lover of wild life. Heavily fenced to keep out trespasers, the sanctuary has been left largely in its wild state and is the nesting place of the feathered tribe, from wrens to brilliant cardinals. Only on the grounds of the Gibson home have any artificial accommodations in the form of bird houses, bird baths and feeding stations been provided.

"We have made no effort to tame the birds in the sanctuary," said Mr. Gibson. "All we have tried to do is to provide a natural setting where they will be safe from their other enemies."

Beautiful Chestnut Creek runs through the preserve, providing plenty of water for the birds. It also contains a fine swimming pool for small children. Mr. Gibson has made a bargain with the children—they may use the swimming pool if they help him protect birds.

Mr. Gibson has never compiled records on the number of species that use his 40-acre preserve.

"One of my favorites is the brown thrasher," said Mr. Gibson. "In my opinion the thrasher excels the mockingbird as a songster. There is hardly any bird call that it cannot imitate and do it better than the mockingbird. So far as I have been able to learn, there is only one species of bird that the mockingbird or thrasher cannot imitate and that is the swamp sparrow."

Officials of the Audubon Society have taken considerable interest in the Gibson sanctuary and have given it an approved rating.

Alongside the rustic gate which is the entrance of the refuge is a tablet which expresses its purpose.

Mexican Workers Cut To Three-Hour Lunch

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Mexican Government employees are to have only three hours for lunch and midday siesta.

Most of them formerly had four but new regulations are for all to work 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., take lunch and finish up from 4 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.

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Washington Sideglances

What is Washington's most undemocratic institution? The Senate Gallery, they say—A Congressman pays his own way on a junket—Magician shows Capital a few tricks—Mrs. Roosevelt's speaking influence.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Gangway for the Senator: Most undemocratic institution in the capital are the Senate galleries. When an important vote is scheduled there are vacant seats in the family and diplomatic galleries while long queues wait for admission to the public galleries.

In the Capital, Senators have their own elevator; in the office building an elevator becomes an express if a Senator rings three times.

"Cordy": If Cordell Hull decides to run for President, his campaign manager might well publicize a term of endearment bestowed on him by the "man-in-the-street" in Lima, "Cordelito", they called the modest U. S. Secretary of State.

Junket: The Florida Ship Canal Authority has just provided 14 members of the House Rivers and Harbors committee with a free trip to the "land of sunshine." Included were sun baths, deep-sea fishing and an inspection of the much-disputed florida ship canal on which President Roosevelt recently advised resumption of construction. The agency wanted a $150,000,000 appropriation for the canal.

One member, George H. Bender, Ohio Republican, kept track of the money spent on him and reimbursed the Authority with his private check. He announced he would vote against the Canal expenditure. "Raking leaves would be better" said he.

Card Trick: Guests at the dinner Vice-President and Mrs. Garner gave for the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are still marveling at the after-dinner performance of John Mulholland, former President of the American Society of Magicians.

Best trick was one where the Vice-President selected a card out of a new deck, and placed it in Mrs. Roosevelt's evening bag. Genevieve Garner, the Vice-President's granddaughter, opened a Who's Who at random, read off a celebrity's name, birthplace, and so forth. To Mrs. Roosevelt's amazement she found the same information written on the card in her purse.

Isms: It's easy to be seen that the following humorous definitions of present-day "isms," now going the Washington rounds, did not originate with New Deal braintrusters.

Socialism—if you own two cows you give one to your neighbor.

Communism—you give both cows to the Government and the Government gives you back some of the milk.

Fascism—you keep the cows but give the milk to the Government which sells some of it back to you.

New Dealism—you shoot one cow, milk the other and then pour the milk down the sink.

Sacrosanct: Senate authorities who say in reply to a request from the Model Senate Association, an organization of college students, that they do not remember the Senate Chamber ever being used for other than Senate business have conveniently short memories. Not so many years ago, newspaper men tripped onto the floor and sat in the Senators' seats one Saturday when there wasn't any session and held a farewell ceremony for "Jim" Preston who had been Superintendent of the Press Gallery for more than 30 years. All with the permission of George Moses, then Chairman of the Rules Committee.

Probably no one remembers when the House Chamber was frequently used for lectures and Sunday night devotional services. That was many years ago.

Is this Mrs. Roosevelt's influence?: Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, has begun giving lectures with slides on Treasury-sponsored paintings and sculptures.

Mrs. Alexander Weddell, wife of the Ambassador to Argentina, comes home deeply interested in "mother's canteens" and the careers wealthy Argentine women find in charity.

A group of congressional wives have begun making information-gathering tours of Government Bureaus.

Diplomatic mysteries: Most people can guess what is behind the long-delayed return of Amabssador Hugh R. Wilson to National Socialist Germany.

Fewer have figured out the more complicated reason why Soviet Ambassador Alexander Antonovich Troyanovsky has not returned since taking his son Oleg home to complete his education.

Still fewer are trying to read mystery into former Ambassador Hirosi Saito's "confinement" at a hotel here.

Repose: Former Attorney General and Mrs. Homer S. Cummings are off for a long vacation in Southern climes before "the General" resumes his law practice. Mrs. Cummings says she will be chiefly occupied in emulating the repose of Whistler's mother.

Food for Democrats: Of course if we began talking about the favorite dishes of the Washington great we would never stop, so here are only two illustrations, impartially divided:

Vice-President Garner's choice is hog jowl and turnip greens. This esoteric dish is not always easy to obtain, but Senator Bennett Champ Clark, one of the Vice-President's special friends, goes down to the big local markets, picks out his own chunk of hog, selects the greens, and prepares it with his own hands. It's not such a far cry from hog jowl to Huey Long's epicurean delight, corn bread and pot likker.

And for a Republican: Take Senator Arthur Vandenberg. One lofty G. O. P. hostess testifies that he is passionately attached to hard-boiled eggs, says she saw him consume a full dozen of halved, devilled eggs as an appetizer before the dinner she was offering him. Which recalls the admirer who sent a dozen eggs last week to Thomas G. Corcoran, as a reminder of the man in Australia, who actually hatched an egg. But in his time Mr. Corcoran has hatched many eggs, mostly around the White House.

21 Riders in Auto! Too Many, Police Say

COLUMBUS (AP) — Motorcycle Officer Lloyd W. Vest stopped an automobile on a street Feb. 14 and told the passengers to unload.

It was a lengthy process. From the running board, hood, etc., came nine Ohio State University students. From within the car came 12 more.

"Twenty-one's too many," Officer Vest decided. Driver Paul Elleman, Jr., paid a $3 fine for unlawful riding.

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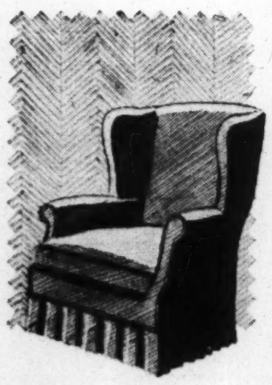

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When Mail First Was Flown in U. S.

A Few of the 'Originals' of U. S. Air-Mail System

Top shows one of the modern pioneers; inset, Col. John A. Jordan of San Anselmo, Calif., often called the "father of air mail," and, lower, the original air-mail office staff in Washington, Feb. 1, 1919.

'Father of Air Mail' Tells of Pioneer Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANSELMO, Calif.—When John A. Jordan of this city, was affectionately hailed as "father of air mail" he smiled and said, "It takes a lot of spokes to hold a wheel together."

While the Colonel acknowledges that craftsmen, pilots, co-operating citizens and organizations by the score from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not to mention Congress, the Army and Navy and the Post Office Department at Washington all were necessary parts to establishing the airmail service for the United States, he does admit that probably he and Otto Praeger know more about the beginning of the service than any other two men.

Colonel Jordan was engaged in the manufacture of airplanes when he saw an advertisement late in 1916 for someone to carry the mail in Alaska to cut the time of dog-sled delivery, and to span the water from Nantucket to New Bedford, Mass. to reduce the mail time of ferry service.

Colonel Jordan had believed for more than 10 years that the airplane could carry loads with safety. When he coupled this vision with the desire of Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger to reduce mail delivery time, it produced a team that ran through in three years a program that was the forerunner of today's 24-hour mail service between New York and San Francisco.

When Colonel Jordan first answered that "ad" there was neither money nor plane. It took 18 months to get an appropriation of $80,000 from Congress with which to begin. With a couple of little Jenny planes from the Army and a couple of reluctant and skeptical pilots, the first successful air-mail trip from Washington to New York was made on May 15, 1918 after two unsuccessful attempts.

A few weeks later when the world was getting accustomed to this new departure in mail service, it was suggested by Mr. Praeger that Colonel Jordan go to Cleveland, and if he could raise money enough there to provide a landing field and build a hangar that the service might be extended from New York. This was not an easy task, but through Colonel Jordan's enthusiasm and work it was at Cleveland that the "first" air-mail hangar in the United States was built.

From Cleveland the next step was Chicago then Omaha; St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, and San Francisco.

"The farther west we went, the easier our task became," Colonel Jordan says.

There was a human element to meet. That was in placating irate farmers and farmers' wives who claimed the planes spattered oil on the clean wash on the clothes line; or reduced the egg production by frightening barnyard fowls; or terrorized the cattle.

"Those claims were not taken seriously," Colonel Jordan says, "but of course in the few instances where a forced landing burned up a field of wheat or otherwise damaged crops to the point of loss, the farmers were paid."

Colonel Jordan pays high tribute to the pioneer pilots of those history-making three years. "Tests that are now made by mechanical devices in flying schools were part of the education of our fliers who worked without handbook or mechanics. They flew when they were unfitted for the work, inexperienced and with inadequate ships or instruments. All of them were young men mostly under 25 years and probably none over 30. Thanks to them practically every large city in the United States is now served with air mail. It is to them that credit is due for the present safety of air travel. American pilots are conceded to be the best fliers in the world. Many of them have flown over 2,000,000 miles in all kinds of weather without a scratch."

Great Greek Library Gathered By University of Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Since the University of Cincinnati has become the 20th century Mycenae for the conquest of Troy, its archaeological Agamemnon has established on its campus one of the country's largest and most complete Greek libraries.

This was revealed by Prof. Edward A. Henry, Director of Libraries for the University on completing the cataloging of this year's 400 volume shipment of Greek books brought from Athens by Dr. Carl W. Blegen, Field Director of the University's seven annual archaeological expeditions to the city chronicled by the Greek poet Homer.

After each year's expedition Dr Blegen browsed through book treasures in Greece and acquired volumes for the University library, using funds supplied by Prof. William T. Semple, head of the University's classics department, and his wife, who also financed the Troy expeditions.

With this year's gift, the Greek collection here has reached 2,610 volumes. The subjects covered in these volumes includes archaeology, geography, history, languages, ancient and modern literature, and economics. One large section contains Greek periodicals, several sets of which are complete sets of periodicals long out of print.

The collection also has a large number of pamphlets, monographs, folk songs and music, and two modern Greek encyclopedias.

According to Professor Henry this collection affords students a rich opportunity for an exhaustive study of modern and ancient Greek life. It has been made a part of the John Miller Burnham Classical Library at the University.

Dr. Blegen has just embarked for Greece and Asia Minor for his eighth winter and spring of archaeological research there and will undoubtedly add more volumes to this Mycenaen booty at the close of his Trojan work this season. His work this year will be devoted entirely to studies at Troy and Istanbul of materials brought to light by the Cincinnati investigators since 1932 and to settling certain problems with Turkish archaeological officials at Ankara, he indicated, since the University ended its actual excavations with its 1938 campaign.

The materials brought to light by the seven years of excavation consisted of domestic and imported pottery ware, utensils, instruments of bone and metal, human and animal skeletons and similar artifacts. They are housed in a temporary museum maintained by the university at the Trojan site and in the government museum at Istanbul. They tell the story of this modern seven-year conquest of not one Troy but a series of nine distinct cities which occupied the site from 3,200 B. C. through the fourth century. A. D.

Canadian Aid for Talented

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 (CP)—A comprehensive plan of aid for higher education, aimed at avoiding waste of Canada's intellectual resources and placing this Country among the world's intellectual leaders, was urged before the Canadian Club here recently by Dr. Wilder Penfield of McGill University, Montreal.

Canada has come of age, Dr. Penfield said, at a time when many of the world's centers of culture and research are ceasing to make serious contributions to world development, for political and other reasons. It might well be that intellectual leadership would pass to other hands, if they were prepared to assume, he declared.

Dr. Penfield suggested the Federal Government should stimulate university training of the best young talent of the country, regardless of economic circumstances of their origin, by adequate scholarships, in which Canada is at present inferior to both the United States and the United Kingdom.

While the Dominion Government is constitutionally incapable of controlling education, by selective endowments and grants, the professor said, it could aid institutions which showed promise, even if it could not abolish the imperfect.

If that Government assistance should be carefully administered, it should stimulate private benefactions to education, not take their place, Dr. Penfield contended. It has been calculated that Rockefeller gifts of $150,000,000 to educational institutions had inspired private gifts of nine times that amount, he added.

"The young are thronging the gates of Canadian Universities. Is it enough to train them to play hockey?" he asked.

Farming School Opened to Help Arizona Youths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEMPE, Ariz.—Training underprivileged boys to be farm hands, is a new undertaking launched here by the National Youth Administration. A class of 67 is being taught fundamentals of irrigating, handling stock and poultry, plowing, gardening, and other farm tasks. Within a short time the group will be expanded to 100 or more.

This is a co-operative project of the NYA, Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe, and the State Department of Vocational Agriculture. Finances come from the NYA. The College furnishes space for buildings, farm land, stock for practice purposes, and other facilities. General supervision comes from the Vocational Agriculture Department.

O. M. Phillips has been assigned as Supervisor of the "farm hand school."

Building Dormitory

For the present, the boys are mainly occupied with constructing a 60-man dormitory, mess hall, and other buildings, all of adobe. At the same time they are doing general farm work. Under WPA supervision some of them have become so proficient at plastering, concrete work, and so on that they have decided to continue in the building trades.

After the plant is finished, only those indicating a definite interest in farming will be admitted. They will be trained for periods of six or nine months, receive 30 cents an hour for seven and a half hours a day. Those coming from a distance and residing at the dormitory will have living expenses deducted.

Most members of the first group are from low-income families in Phoenix, Ariz., nine miles away. They average about the sixth grade in education, and some can scarcely write their names. They are taught healthful play as well as healthful work which will increase their earning capacity and opportunities to find employment.

Trained Men Needed

It is expected that when the program is fully organized, many pupils will be drawn from itinerant rural families receiving aid from the Farm Security Administration. Although such families know nothing but farm work, as a rule, the boys get almost no chance to learn anything besides cotton picking and similarly poorly-paid harvest labor. Farmers are complaining they cannot find men familiar with the general routine of farm work.

Cardenas Aides To Shun Politics

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—All members of the Cabinet have pledged themselves to "abstain radically" from political activities in the 1940 Presidential campaign, the Government Press Bureau announced Feb. 15.

President Cardenas declared this was done "to keep the people from having barriers in the free expression of their will," the Press Bureau said.

Rivals Will Dine

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Gen. Francisco Mugica, Presidential candidate, announced Feb. 15 he was planning a banquet for his two leading rivals to show the people the three are friends despite political rivalry.

All formerly were in the Government together, General Mugica as Communications Secretary, General Maximini Avila Camicho as War Secretary, and Gen. Rafael Tapia as Commander of the Federal Military Zone.

Land Goes to Peasants

TAPACHULA, Chiapas, Mexico (AP)—Government engineers have begun distribution to peasants of about 125,000 acres of expropriated German, French and British-owned coffee plantations.

Fee Scale Adopted By Bar Association

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Erie County attorneys operated Feb. 15 under a schedule of minimum fees ranging upward from $3, depending on the services required.

After a vigorous debate, the Erie County Bar Association adopted the minimum fee schedule offered by a special committee. Adoption of such a schedule had been discussed at various times by the Association for the last 15 years.

One of the chief supporters of the plan, Karl A. McCormick, Proctor of the Bar for the Eighth Judicial District, said a schedule of minimum fees was needed to guide young attorneys.

George W. Wanamaker, President of the Buffalo Common Council, declared fixed minimum rates "smacked of trade unionism" and would not cure the economic ills of the profession.

The rates adopted included a $3 initial charge for consultation and advice, $25 for trial of a case in City Court, $75 to $200 for County and Supreme Court trials; and ranged upward to $200 plus 3 per cent of excess value over $5,000 personal property; and 2 per cent of excess of real estate for administration of estates.

Assemblyman's Pay Too Small for Levy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15—New Jersey's Supreme Court has ruled that an Assemblyman is not paid enough to have his salary attached for a Court judgment.

In an opinion for the entire court, Justice Charles W. Parker ruled that the $500 a year paid to Dr. Adolph Wegrocki of Newark, an Essex County Assemblyman, could not be taken for partial satisfaction of a $2,454 judgment held against the Legislator.

Recalling that the Executions Act forbids levying against wages of less than $18 a week, Justice Parker wrote that the Assemblyman's $500 salary was paid for a year's services, and, therefore, averaged less than $10 a week.

Dr. Wegrocki contended that a lawmaker's pay should be exempt from garnishment as a matter of public policy, but the Court did not rule on that point.

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Lightning Machine for Tests On Power Lines Nears Finish

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Feb. 15—Physicists of Stanford look forward to the fall for completion of their 2,000,000-volt generator, capable of producing artificial lightning, equally useful in an attack on laboratory problems and in tests of an electrical system, such as the transmission lines from Boulder Dam. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of the University, calls the venture a co-operative one between Stanford research engineers and the electrical industry.

Man-made lightning produced by the generator will be potent to drill its way the length of a 10-foot plank. The plank's splintering is explained as due to the formation of hot gases and steam which expand with explosive speed.

The principal use of the generator will be to duplicate artificially the effects of lightning bolts striking in the vicinity of high-voltage power lines. A laboratory source of lightning is needed by manufacturers of electrical equipment to test the ability of their oil switches and transformers to withstand natural lightning effects. To provide convenient facilities for such equipment tests, the Pacific Electric Manufacturing Company, through its president, Joseph S. Thompson, has offered $3,000 toward the generator's cost, and the K P F Electrical Company, headed by A. J. Pahl, a Stanford engineer, has pledged $250.

The lightning generator will be housed in the Ryan Laboratory. Students working under the direction of Frederick E. Terman, Joseph S. Carroll and William G. Hoover professors in the electrical engineering department, will assemble it.

Most lightning disturbances affecting power transmission are hits on towers or ground wires. Ordinarily, only a secondary influence reaches the transformers and oil switches. Apparatus is usually required to withstand secondary lightning effects up to 2,000,000 volts. Direct hits of greater voltages are rare.

Cardenas Forgives Critics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—That the Mexican Government neither dodges criticism nor seeks vengeance was maintained by President Cardenas following his refusal to expel from the country leaders of a Fascist group which recently attacked his administration and demanded expulsion of Jews from Mexico. The statement was made by the President to a commission from the Agrarian Department that supported him in face of the attacks.

"The Government," he said, "attaches no importance to street riots incited by opponents to the Administration. The affair was one to be handled by the police, not the Federal Government. If, however, these men have any constructive program to offer we would be glad to hear it."

The four leaders of the Rightist movement were freed after arrest and a 4-hour detention. Forecasts they would be exiled failed to materialize when the President declared the Government did not suffer from the attacks. The best response the public can make to their accusations is, he said, to work harder to develop the Nation along lines laid down by the Federal Government.

Liberal treatment of opposition elements has been characteristic of Cardenas, but is new in Mexican politics where the practice of expelling persecuting dissenters was prevalent for many years. Not only has President Cardenas permitted critics to remain here but two years ago he passed a general amnesty law which permitted many exiles to return to Mexico.

Marshals Suspended In Washington Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two more Deputy Federal Marshals were suspended Feb. 15 in a jury-tampering investigation which developed from trial of the alleged leaders in the Capital's $2,000,000-a-year numbers racket.

Emmitt Warring, accused of being the racket's leader, and his brothers, Charles and Leo, were charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of income taxes. Their first trial last fall resulted in a deadlocked jury.

Their second resulted in a mistrial last week when a Deputy Marshal, John B. Upperman, said he accepted money and liquor from Emmitt Warring's attorneys. Upperman and Emmitt Warring pleaded guilty to a contempt charge and are awaiting sentence. An inquiry is in progress regarding the other two suspended Deputies.

The two attorneys named by Upperman have denied his accusations and have withdrawn as the Warrings' counsel.

Attorney General Frank Murphy was said to be planning improvement in all Federal Marshals' staffs as a result of the disclosures. He may recommend that Deputies be placed under civil service.

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Christian Science Activities Shown in Building at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — On a large 10-foot outdoor screen at the Christian Science building at the Golden Gate International Exposition, passers-by will see flashed the news of the world, full color pages of The Christian Science Monitor magazine section, special articles, and other facts showing the scope and purpose of the international daily newspaper.

This building with its two 70-foot pylon-towers is located nearly in the center of the Exposition grounds on Treasure Island. Sponsored by the 272 Christian Science Churches and Societies in the State of California and supported by the Churches and Societies in 11 Western States—hosts to the world at the Fair—this building is the only single newspaper and religious exhibit on the spacious Fair Grounds.

Space occupied by the building is about 8,000 square feet. It takes a complete corner lot, and is in the area allotted to foreign nations. Edward and John Bolles of San Francisco were the architects.

Space Fully Utilized

Of the building they say, "The design was conceived to give both economy and a large display area both for the exterior—where there are large glass display windows—and the interior."

The "L" shaped exhibit principally houses displays showing the activities of the Christian Science Publishing House in Boston, Massachusetts. All the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, will be on exhibit and available for perusal or purchase at a regular Reading Room wing of the building.

The central hall is devoted entirely to material showing the world aspect of The Christian Science Monitor—both news and advertising—as well as other activities of Christian Science. There will be a world globe as a focal point—a globe with figurines dressed according to their native country—on which the Monitor offices 'round the world will be indicated in light and color.

Welcome Extended to Public

William J. Traner, Chairman of the Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at the Golden Gate International Exposition, states that the purpose of the exhibit is to "demonstrate to each visitor in a dignified, quiet manner what The Christian Science Monitor is accomplishing as a leavening influence in the world through its purpose of presenting the truth and 'injuring no man.' Furthermore, we want the public to feel welcome to drop in to see the other exhibits, and to make use of our Reading Room facilities."

Opening off the Reading Room and the central exhibit room is a small garden-court where visitors may stop to rest. It may also be used as a meeting place.

It is announced that several two-minute broadcasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be amplified over the whole Fair Grounds daily

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Movie Actor Named To Relief Board By California Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Melvyn Douglas, Hollywood movie actor, was named by Gov. Culbert L. Olson to the State Relief Commission.

The appointment was made because Mr. Douglas is "convinced that human suffering in California is intolerable and unnecessary," Governor Olson said.

Relief commissioners serve without salary.

Other appointments announced by Governor Olson included a new chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, Mrs. Marguerite Clark of Los Angeles, whose salary will be $4,000 a year. Mrs. Clark has served on the Los Angeles Board of Education and was twice President of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Los Angeles.

Miss Kathryn H. Kilbourne of Los Angeles was named Assistant Relief Director for Los Angeles County in charge of social service work.

Director

Dr. William A. Lewis, Jr.
Director, School of Electrical Engineering, Cornell University.

Engineer Named To Cornell Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—William A. Lewis, Jr., engineer with the Westinghouse Company in Pittsburgh, has been appointed Director of the School of Electrical Engineering at Cornell University. Approval was granted by the Board of Trustees on the new Director's thirty-fifth birthday, making him one of the youngest men ever selected for high administrative office at Cornell.

A graduate of the California Institute of Technology, Dr. Lewis holds the B. S. degree with honor (1926), the M. S. degree with honor (1927), and is the only student of electrical engineering ever to receive from that institution the Ph. D. degree summa cum laude (1929).

One of his major interests has been planning networks for power distribution in large areas, so set up that failure at any point will be immediately and automatically compensated. Acting for Westinghouse he has been consultant for public utilities instituting such networks on the Pacific Coast, in New England, and in the Pittsburgh area.

In 1928-29, Dr. Lewis taught the senior elective course in electric power equipment and directed the Electrical Engineering Senior Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology. Since going to Pittsburgh, he has developed courses in his three specialties, network solution by the method of symmetrical components, power system stability, and relay protection of power systems.

New Jersey Payments On School Bonds High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—School bonds have cost New Jersey taxpayers more than $100,000,000 in interest payments alone during the last 11 years, the State Taxpayers' Association reported Nov. 30 in a survey of school property expenditures from 1927 to 1937.

During the period, school property valuation, based on original cost, increased from $241,512,241 to $341,111,986, a growth of 42 per cent, while pupil enrollment went from 739,010 to 779,713, an increase of 5 per cent.

Interest payments for the 11 years totaled $100,700,000 more than the total increase in valuation of buildings, land and equipment during the period. Debt service charges amounted to an average of nearly $17,000,000 a year, the total being $186,400,000. Of the latter amount, 54 per cent represented interest.

"New Jersey's school bond interest payments are recorded as the highest per pupil in the United States," the report continues.

"During the period studied, a total of $135,571,110 in bonds was issued. The greater part was issued between 1927 and 1930, when an ambitious program of school construction brought about extensive spending and borrowing. In that time a total of more than $90,000,000 in bonds was issued. Since that period, interest payments have reached an exceedingly high level, averaging well over $9,000,000 yearly."

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Party Chiefs Still Seek Way To Splice Democratic Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—The Democratic leadership of Congress is still trying to find a bridge to span the gulf between Conservatives and Roosevelt New Dealers: That is the principal development from the important party caucus just held here.

The meeting was called in an attempt to instil a greater degree of party discipline in the large and loosely organized mass of Democrats who have had easy times to date since 1933 with tremendous majorities. Now there is the discovery that the compact minority of Republicans, combining with dissident Conservative Democrats, actually wield the balance of power in the House. Leaders have known this all along. They want members to know it, particularly they want Democratic members to be present on the floor to stop opposition sniping.

But to call such a conference was to give the Roosevelt critics a chance to make themselves heard, and they took the opportunity. Democratic leaders knew they would do this, and it is significant of the importance of the crisis as they see it that regardless of the critics they went ahead with the meeting.

As a result, the entire legislative history of the Seventy-sixth Congress, not to mention the election "purge" and the relations between President Roosevelt and the Legislature before that, are now once more being discussed on Capitol Hill. For the moment there is a better understanding within the Majority Party of the difficulties of the situation. But failing a cohesive program that will unite the two factions the fundamental fissure still remains. The strongest and politically most effective argument Democratic leaders could raise was that of simple self-interest.

Whipping Into Line

Scores of Democrats who were elected last fall by a bare 10 per cent majority will not be in Congress after 1940 they said, if the whole party does not get together and practice team-work. That was the story told to the members, and it will undoubtedly have an effect. Whether it is a temporary or permanent effect remains to be seen.

Representative Patrick H. Drewry (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, presented the argument. The House had 261 Democratic members, he recalled, to 169 Republicans. Of the Democrats 102 were seated last November by less than a 10 per cent majority vote in their district. If they valued their seats, their positions in Washington, their $10,000-a-year jobs and all their appurtenances, he intimated tactfully, they had better get together and show cohesion and unity in preparation for 1940.

There is no question that such arguments carry weight with the average Congressman. At the same time there is no indication that any change has occurred in White House policy relaxing the position which has caused the Democratic disaffection. Representative Eugene E. Cox (D), of Georgia, who frequently speaks for the Conservative Southern Wing of the Party, sharply pointed this out and demanded that Mr. Roosevelt "co-operate" as well as the party in Congress. There was a vigorous murmur of assent from a large section of the membership. But Majority Leader Rayburn, Speaker Bankhead and John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Caucus, had no capitulation from Mr. Roosevelt in their pocket. Congressmen were made to feel—whether openly or inferentially—that their fate depends largely on themselves, and on their willingness to support the Administration program.

In six weeks the current session has given the President two severe rebuffs, first in cutting his relief bill from $875,000,000 to $725,000,000, and again when the Senate turned down the nomination of Floyd H. Roberts of Virginia for a Federal judgeship, 72 to 9.

On the other hand, the Senate has confirmed a majority of the Roosevelt appointees to date, including Felix Frankfurter to the Supreme Court, Frank Murphy as Attorney General, and Harry Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce.

Complain of Tax Discipline

The House of Representatives is not responsible for confirmations however. What leaders there complain about is the absence of members at critical moments, the lack of discipline and, of course, the habit of party members of going down the aisles behind Republicans to vote against the Administration. The latter problem is the most delicate and leaders showed a disposition to steer clear of it as an "honest difference of opinion" and to deal with mechanical matters rather than policies.

The House has met 25 times out of a possible 35 days in the slow start that accompanies every new Congress, and sessions have lasted about four hours each. In that time the number of absences has been heavy, as Mr. Rayburn pointed out. Basing averages on 12 roll calls and quorum calls in the House, attendance has averaged 383 out of 432 members. Of the nearly 50 absentees the larger proportion, it is said, have been Democrats. The new militancy of Republicans has kept them in their seats. Due to this, Mr. Rayburn declared, the Republican-Conservative coalition has been able to write in many amendments in committee of the whole and confirmed their victory in the relief fight.

Critics of Mr. Roosevelt were not only ones heard on the floor. A defender of the New Deal, it is learned, made a sharp attack on the Appropriations Committee for permitting the relief and independent offices appropriations bills to come to the House in such shape that roll call votes could not be obtained. In the interests of party discipline, he urged, Roll call votes should be required wherever possible.

The Democratic leadership arranged their caucus at a time when the big Roosevelt emergency national defence program is pending, with a $376,000,000 armaments bill. It is taken for granted that this measure will be passed, and members will have an opportunity of voting for an administration measure which seems, on the face of things, to be generally approved and popular. If questions could be confined to matters like this, it is felt, everything would be easier. Even the Republicans have, by and large, gone along with the defence program.

Homemaking Show Calls Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—Philadelphia's pride in its title "City of Homes" is benig demonstrated by the size of the crowds attending the Fourth Annual National Home Show this week in the Commercial Museum buildings. The concept of a Philadelphia home represented includes such details as gardens, hobbies and educational interests.

The central exhibit is the "Georgian House," surrounded by gardens constructed by the Bureau of Parks of the State Department of Forests and Waters. Hundreds of blooming plants appear in this "June in February" display, with laurel, pussy-willow and wisteria conspicuous. Members of various garden clubs attended the show on "Garden Day" in groups.

A "Hobbies in the Home" section includes exhibits of home workshops and of the making of furniture, model airplanes and boats.

"Good Old Fireside Days" are emphasized, as well as latest developments and trends. "Homemakers of Yesterday" are given special attention, with a "Golden Wedding Anniversary" program on the stage. A large number of couples qualifying for this event have been invited.

Students in Philadelphia high schools and in the seventh and eighth grades have also been invited. "We believe," said Robert L. Sterne, General Chairman, "that it is most appropriate that the school children of today, who will be the homemakers of tomorrow, should see the exposition. We feel sure that the impressions they carry away will instill in them a desire for better homes which will be a valuable influence."

Democratic Official Under Fire

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15 (AP)—L. W. Robert Jr., Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, upheld today a contract between Robert and Co., and the Georgia Department of Public Welfare as calling for "strictly architectural and engineering service."

The Georgia House of Representatives shouted unanimous approval yesterday of a resolution ordering the State Law Department to set aside the contract as illegal "if such action can yet be taken." The vote followed denunciation of the agreement by Representative Delacey Allen of Albany, who said:

"I condemn this degenerate, contemptible stealing of the taxpayers' money."

The resolution attacked a contract which it said stipulated that Robert's concern receive a 5 per cent fee for architectural and engineering services in the State's $5,000,000 eleemosynary building program. It also said it appeared an additional commission of 1 per cent was to be paid "for promotional work in securing the money from Washington."

Mr. Robert was to appear before the House Economy Investigating Committee this afternoon.

"The contract is a matter of public record for nearly a year and has been and is subject to any kind of review," he said.

He termed as "entirely in error" any suggestion "that my firm's connection with the Board of Public Welfare has been other than strictly architectural and engineering service."

The House resolution said under the contract the Company apparently would be paid $245,000 "for alleged services rendered in the erection of the proposed new hospital buildings at Milledgeville (Ga.) without any competitive bidding whatever."

Big Game in U. S.

A 1938 check by the Biological Survey indicated there were approximately 5,000,000 "big game animals" in the United States.

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Women of G.O.P. Hail Liberalism Of Lincoln Brand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Echoes of the concert of criticism of New Deal policies which featured the National Republican Club's annual Lincoln Day dinner celebration here on Monday, resounded at the Women's National Republican Club last night as the Party's feminine contingent held its own anniversary meeting.

With Charles H. Tuttle, one-time United States Attorney in this district, as chief speaker, the women applauded the forecast that President Roosevelt's "language legerdemain" had lost its magic and the people were going back to the true meaning of liberalism "as it was understood by Lincoln and the founding fathers," realizing that the other way led to "subjection to personal rule and the totalitarian and deified state."

Abraham Lincoln had "died that a Constitution might live," Mr. Tuttle declared, which was now being betrayed by "spigot spending" and lavish lending, lessened employing power of industry, budget submergence in "a deepening sea of red," business-destroying taxes and expansion of the national debt beyond even wartime figures.

"Promises of co-operation with business have been belied by the provocative appointments of men in whom American business can have no confidence," Mr. Tuttle continued. "The Presidential power to debase the currency bulges like a gun in the hip-pocket of the Administration. Opportunist measures, the absence of any defined program, the enslavement of industry to the narcotic of government spending prevent business recovery and make the economics of depression permanent."

Hoover Urges Youth Training For Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—American youth must be trained in the obligations of democracy and along the lines of truth, character, and initiative, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover.

In a radiocast last night, Mr. Hoover and Col. Theodore Roosevelt held an informal discussion on "a message to parents" as the closing act to Boy Scout Week. Mr. Hoover is Honorary President of the Boy Scouts, while Colonel Roosevelt is Vice-President.

"The Fascist and Communist countries realize that the youth of today is the nation of tomorrow," Mr. Hoover declared, adding that these ideologies "have devoted themselves to youth organizations as never before in history. Superficially these youth organizations have much in common with ours. But there are many essential differences.

"They build for regimentation, for submission and for mental and moral subjection to their masters. They deny the right of criticism and self-expression. They build for militarism. That is not what America wants.

"We want to build the sense of voluntary action and build up personality. We want to build for the dignity and character of the individual. We want education and truth, not propaganda. We want free men."

Groups to Mark Thomson Career

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — One of America's oldest learned societies and four affiliated groups will devote a full day Feb 16 to the memory of a British-born electrical genius who won some of the world's major prizes for his accomplishments.

The American Philosophical Society, the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia's Central High School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the General Electric Company have built a memorial meeting program around the career of Dr. Elihu Thomson.

Dr. Thomson, born in England in 1853, quite as a teacher in the Philadelphia High School to form the Thomson-Houston Company. It was merged with the Edison General Electric Company in 1892 to form the General Electric Company.

He was acting President of M. I. T. from 1920-23. He passed on two years ago.

The Thomson meeting is a prelude to the Philosophical Society's special winter meeting, to be held in conjunction with the Franklin Institute.

Atlanta Rounds Corner With 82 New Businesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The addition of 82 new concerns, consisting of factories, distributing, sales, or executive organizations, in Atlanta during the first eight months of this year was recently reported by Ivan Allen, Chairman of the Industrial Bureau of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. With a yearly pay roll of $1,155,500, the new concerns show an employment of 75 persons on their rolls, Mr. Allen stated.

"Most of our factory buildings are now full," said Mr. Allen, "and it is expected that those new plants planning to come to Atlanta in the new buildings. Economic and political influences are combining to inject new life into business, and this year should prove the beginning of a period of recovery."

Turkeys Plentiful In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Turkeys are plentiful in South Carolina this year. Production for the country as a whole, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is 3.7 per cent higher. The Department predicted also the average weight of both hens and toms would be greater this year than last, with Pacific Coast turkeys showing the biggest increase. Average weights of hens was expected to aggregate 11.9 pounds and toms 17.8 pounds, compared with 11.7 and 17.4, respectively, in 1937.

Christians Hear Plea to Link World in Peace Brotherhood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Internationalism cemented by Christianity and peace is the solution to all world problems, in the opinion of eminent Christians from all parts of the world.

This theme was stressed by speakers at a dinner under auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches and the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and attended by more than 1,000 men and women of various Protestant denominations at the Hotel Astor here last night.

Dr. Robert W. Searle, General Secretary of the Federation, who presided, saw a great upsurge of brotherhood among men overreaching the barriers of race, class, and nation.

"Amidst the chaos of our time it is becoming increasingly clear that two opposing forces are contending for control of the immediate destiny of our humanity," he said. "The first, demonic in nature and divisive in spirit, is rending the body of humanity asunder and setting against each other in hate-filled antagonism race, nation, and class. This force, if it prevails, will sweep man down to destruction. . . .

Challenge to Christian

"Today, then, there is the clear challenge to the Christian. The call of the hour is to solidarity. The imperative need of the day is brotherhood. Let us throw our lives into the effort to which all mankind can rally as the world's only clear and shining hope."

Demonstrating his strong faith in internationalism of Christianity, Dr. Hachiro Yuasa of Japan, asked his "friend," Dr. P. C. Hsu of China, to shake hands with him. Amid the applause of the audience, the Chinese professor promptly arose and clasped hands with Dr. Yuasa.

Dr. Gonzalo Baez Camargo, Secretary of the Evangelical Council of Mexico, reported growing participation of Latin America in world Christian conferences and held that Protestant denominations there would aid any movement to promote universal Christian fellowship.

Fellowship in India

Peoples of the East could help make life more beautiful, aesthetic, and contemplative, Dr. Rajah B. Manikam, Secretary of the National Christian Council of India, declared. The spirit of fellowship found at the Madras, India, conference held in December, where Christians from 76 nations met to discuss world problems, was praised by all foreign speakers at the dinner.

Among speakers at the dinner were Dr. William Adams Brown of the World Council of Churches; Dr. C. Jeffares McCombe of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ; Charles H. Tuttle, President of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; the Rt. Rev. Henry Wise Hobson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio; Miss Ila Ramola Sircar, Associate General Secretary of the Student Christian Movement in India; Miss Ruth Seabury, Secretary of the Congregational Board of Missions, Boston, and Miss Mina Soga of South Africa.

A. F. of L. Urges Government To Lift Fear From Business

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor called the Nation's unemployment "appalling" today and urged the Administration to remove "fear, lack of confidence and distrust" from the path of industrial expansion.

The labor group's Executive Council in a long statement reviewed 10 years of unemployment affecting from 8,000,000 to 14,000,000 workers and stressed improved psychology as the best means by which private enterprise may be "accorded the widest opportunity" to absorb the jobless.

The Council's declaration, made public by President William Green, urged the need for expanded industrial productivity and the "establishment of credit and the will and purpose on the part of the owners of industry to risk, invest, build and construct."

"The basis for such procedure," the Council said, "must be found in the creation of a favorable state of mind.

"Fear, lack of confidence and distrust in governmental, social and economic procedure should be removed. A political and economic state of mind should be created which would enable all financiers and the owners and management of industry to face the future with confidence, willing to risk in the expenditure of funds. . . .

"We are firmly convinced that the realization of this objective should be the primary purpose of government, industry and labor.

"'Whatever stands in the way—whatever barriers may have been created, either as a result of fear or as a result of affirmative action on the part of those who administer the affairs of government, ought to be broken down. . . .'"

Amplifying the Council's statement at a press conference, Mr. Green said: "There has been strong complaint against the excess profits tax for one thing. We believe its repeal would help."

The A. F. of L. leader assailed what he called "surprising and unexpected regulations by administrative agencies.

"The rules of the game should be made clear and plain," he added, "so that when business starts an enterprise no new rules will be issued requiring adjustment and change."

"We have been trying for 10 years to find a remedy for unemployment. If these are the barriers that hold back industry, why not break them down and put it squarely up to industry to absorb the unemployed?"

The Council's statement also declared that Government relief was no permanent solution for unemployment which A. F. of L. figures set at 10,380,000 in December.

The business declaration completed the Council's winter session in which it projected new plans for organizing drives geared to a 4,000,000 membership goal but left the question of C. I. O.-A. F. of L. peace unsettled.

The Council's pronouncement on business conditions ended two and a half weeks of conferences that left the question of peace in the labor movement in the same deadlock it has occupied for more than three years. It appeared that nothing short of White House pressure will bring the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. back to the conference table.

On the affirmative side, the Council put its final approval on the campaign to revise the Wagner Act, topped it off with a surprise demand for a new and larger Labor Board, and resolved to have no part of John L. Lewis' plan to work through the next Democratic National Convention for the nomination of a progressive candidate for President.

It approved rechartering the United Textile Workers Union for a drive against C. I. O. in the textile field and canvassed possibilities that the factional split in C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers Union might provide the A. F. of L. with a new organizational stake in the auto industry.

It also moved to revive the Pan American Labor Federation to combat leftist tendencies in Mexican and South American labor movements.

Philadelphia Students To Study Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—To aid students in getting a clearer conception of the financial and administrative problems facing the city of Philadelphia, Temple University and the Civic Forum League for Secondary School Students have completed arrangements for a symposium on municipal and State problems to be held on Feb. 18.

The proposed new city charter and city manager plans will be given particular attention at the conference in which student representatives of 48 high schools will take part. Each school has been asked to send 16 delegates—two for each of eight round table sessions.

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Gandhi Offers Nonviolence As Way to Defeat Fascism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POONA, India—Gains recorded by Fascism through violence, or threat of violence, are questioned by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Indian National Congress leader, who sees in the patient struggle of Pastor Martin Niemöller against religious intolerance and the yielding of the Czech Nation after the Munich Conference a source of strength through passive resistance that must eventually have its effect upon the oppressor.

Mr. Gandhi notes the close similarity between the German pastor's policy and the Hindu ideal of Satyagraha—insistence of truth by passive resistance—and says in his own organ, Harijan:

"I do not think the sufferings of Pastor Niemöller and others have been in vain. They have preserved their self-respect intact. They have proved their faith was equal to any suffering. That they have not proved sufficient for melting Herr Hitler's heart merely shows it is made of a harder material than stone. But the hardest metal yields to sufficient heat. . . . And there is no limit to the capacity of nonviolence to generate heat. . . .

Response Held Certain

"Herr Hitler is but one man enjoying no more than the average span of life. He would be a spent force if he had not the backing of his people. I do not despair of his responding to human suffering even though caused by him. But I must refuse to believe the Germans as a Nation have no heart or markedly less than the other nations of the earth. They will some day or other rebel against their own adored hero, if he does not wake up betimes. And when he or they do, we shall find the sufferings of the Pastor and his fellow workers had not a little to do with the awakening."

Referring to the situation of Czecho-Slovakia in the same journal, he writes:

"It is clear the small nations must either come or be ready to come under protection of the dictators or be a constant menace to the peace of Europe. In spite of all the goodwill in the world, England and France cannot save them. Their intervention can only mean bloodshed and destruction such as has never been seen before.

If I were a Czech, therefore, I would free these two Nations from the obligation to defend my country. And yet I must live. I would not be a vassal to any nation or body. I must have absolute independence or perish. To seek to win in a clash of arms would be pure bravado. Not so, if in defying the might of one who would deprive me of my independence I refuse to obey his will and perish unarmed in the attempt. In so doing, though I lose the body, I save my honor.

Opportunity Presented

"This inglorious peace should be my opportunity. I must live down the humiliation and gain real independence.

"But, says a comforter, 'Hitler knows no pity. Your spiritual effort will avail nothing before him.'

'My answer is, 'You may be right. History has no record of a nation having adopted nonviolent resistance. If Hitler is unaffected by my suffering, it does not matter. For I shall have lost nothing worthwhile. My honor is the only thing worth preserving. That is independent of Hitler's pity. But as a believer in nonviolence, I may not limit its possibilities. Hitherto he and his likes have built upon their invariable experience that men yield to force. Unarmed men, women, and children, offering nonviolent resistance without any bitterness in them will be a novel experience for them. Who can dare say it is not in their nature to respond to the higher and finer forces?'

"But, says another comforter, 'What you say is all right for you. But how do you expect your people to respond to the novel call? They are trained to fight. In personal bravery they are second to none in the world. For you now to ask them to throw away their arms and be trained for nonviolent resistance seems to me to be a vain attempt.'

Message to People

"'You may be right. But I have a call I must answer. I must deliver my message to my people. This humiliation has sunk too deep in me to remain without an outlet. I, at least, must act up to the light that has dawned on me.' . . .

"I present Dr. Eduard Beneš with a weapon not of the weak but of the brave. There is no bravery greater than a resolute refusal to bend the knee to an earthly power, no matter how great, and that without bitterness of spirit and in the fullness of faith that the spirit alone lives, nothing else does."

Butter Production Rises in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Butter production in Ontario reached an all-time record in 1938, with a total output of 88,152,392 pounds, according to a recent Department of Agriculture report.

A reduction in cheese production was recorded by the Department, however, with an estimated output of 85,644,000 pounds. Milk used for cheese and butter in Eastern Ontario totaled 894,735,000 pounds, slightly less than in 1937.

Concentrated milk showed an increase over 1937 due to an increase in demand from the United Kingdom. Ontario produced 121,630,799 pounds in 1938, with about 24,586,500 pounds being exported to the British Isles as compared with 16,684,200 pounds in the previous year.

Saskatchewan, although seriously affected by drought conditions in the first part of 1938, nevertheless, showed only a decrease of two tenths of 1 per cent in the production of butter as compared with 1937. A total of 23,524,260 pounds was produced in 1938.

North Carolina Studies Leasing of U. S. Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The leasing of an extensive tract of around 62,000 acres in the Sandhill section of this State from the United States Department of Agriculture for use as a state Park is being considered favorably by the Park Committee of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development.

Definite action is awaiting completion of the appropriation estimates by the State Budget Bureaus, to see if funds will be available for maintenance of the project.

The area in Richmond, Moore and Scotland Counties is owned by the Federal Farm Security Administration, which has been developing it for four years. Already there are a forest nursery, a fish hatchery and two recreation centers.

Defense Program Moving Toward Victory in House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Part one of the Roosevelt Administration's new national defense program moved toward a swift and easy victory in an apathetic House of Representatives today.

A few Republicans used the measure before the Chambe. as an opportunity to criticize the Administration's foreign policy, charging undue secrecy and an attempt to frighten Congress into doing the bidding of the White House. But the speakers from both sides of the Party aisle had nothing but kind words for the proposal itself.

The House had before it a bill to authorize the Army portion of the emergency national defense program outlined by President Roosevelt on Jan. 12. A separate authorization for the naval aspects will follow. After that appropriation bills to provide funds for each program will still have to be enacted.

Little Difficulty Expected

But while there is still a long and involved legislative road ahead of the arms program, there is every indication that it will be speeded to the maximum by friendly aid of Republicans as well as Democrats.

Meanwhile, the House Naval Affairs Committee completed action on the naval authorization measure with final approval by a vote of 14 to 5 of the item proposing that $5,000,000 be spent to develop aviation facilities at Guam—the only seriously controversial item in the whole national defense program.

The House Committee had made some changes in the original Administration list of naval and air base developments which are likely to increase the amount to be expended in 1940 from the $65,000,000 proposed by the President to $68,800,000. The measure deals only with improving facilities for operation of the fleet. New ship construction is already authorized under existing statutes and is a question solely of appropriations.

As debate on the army authorization bill continued in the House, Republicans attacked the Roosevelt foreign policy. Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts criticized the sale of airplanes to England and France, declaring that "when we sell planes to the democracies the inference is dreadfully plain that we are about to ally ourselves with somebody, about to entangle ourselves." He also criticized President Roosevelt and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, for statements which caused retorts from Germany, but added that he would vote for the national defense measures.

The debate got under way early yesterday afternoon with a perfunctory explanation of its details by Administration spokesmen. Representative James Wadsworth of New York, Chairman of a special Republican Committee on National Defense, then explained his Party's attitude of approval for most features of the measure. By the time he concluded attendance had dropped to 55 members of the House and subsequent speakers took up the debate in an atmosphere of obvious desire to have done with the matter

Army Air Corps

The measure authorizes a new limit for the Army Air Corps of 5,500 planes. The present limit is 2,320 planes. It provides for increased personnel to accommodate the extra planes, for general increase in the Army, and for training of civilian pilots. With this part of the bill the Republicans make the single reservation that achievement of the new limit of 5,500 planes should be spread out a period of years.

The other major part of the current bill would authorize $23,750,000 for development of Panama Canal defenses. This item has the enthusiastic support of the Republican leadership which considers it a "defensive" item meriting full support. They intend to balance this when the naval authorization bill comes before them, by questioning the wisdom of developing military facilities on the Island of Guam.

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Economy in the production of newspapers is forecast in the successful test at Pittsburgh, Pa., of newsprint made from paper that has been de-inked by a process invented by Dr. Frederick W. Hochstetter (left). Fred B. Winch, mechanical superintendent of the Post-Gazette, is seen examining the first of 8,000 copies run off on the new paper. The process is believed to have set a record in salvaging waste paper.

Compulsory Features Found Dominant in Medical Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Compulsion stretches out its forceful finger to exercise control over a vast number of people under a system of compulsory sickness insurance such as that recently outlined by a committee of the Federal Government, it is pointed out here by medical authorities.

No law ever enacted in this country during peace time, say critics, has ever thrust its restrictions upon so many people, in such a variety of ways, and so intimately as the suggested plan of compulsory insurance, to be developed nationally through Federal aid to the states.

The source of this potential idea the Technical Committee on Medical Care, whose "National Health Program" was recently given to Congress by the President, considered the possibility of a compulsory system eventually covering all the 130,000,000 or more people in the United States.

Comprehensive Intent

Compulsion would extend to every patient and physician in the system, to the type of medical service rendered, to every wage earner and to every industrial employer, according to the usual model of a fully developed scheme as found in nations where compulsory insurance is now operating.

How the compulsion would function in each instance is thus summarized at the headquarters here of the American Medical Association:

1. The prospective patient would be compelled to pay for the medical service whether well or sick, and whether he wanted it or not.

2. The physician would be compelled to give the services on terms prescribed by the system. Methods of treatment in an organization embracing many millions tend to become like those of mass production — standardized, mechanical, and sometimes perfunctory.

3. The sick person, if utilizing the insurance he paid for, would be compelled to accept the services as rendered. His choice of physicians would be limited to those who went into the system, and to such methods of treatment as were approved by the system.

4. Compulsion tends to establish and freeze standards of medical practice at a minimum. All the procedures provided are the simplest procedures, in large part because the insurance system is controlled by its financial limitations and bureaucracy. No system devotes any appreciable amount of its effort or money to medical research or post-graduate medical education.

Wages Pay Cost

5. The workingman would be compelled to contribute a fraction of his weekly wage as his share of the payment for the insurance, the deduction being regularly taken out of his pay envelope.

6. The employer would be compelled to make an equal contribution for each wage earner, constituting another pay-roll tax, which, critics comment, would ultimately be paid by the consumer.

7. In addition the tax-paying public would be further taxed to pay for the insurance for that portion of the population to which the insurance was given free because of reputed inability to pay. This class of the population would number many millions, as indicated by the Technical Committee on Medical Care.

8 Restrictions would be extended to druggists supplying the insurance system. Prices and character of drugs furnished free under compulsory insurance would be fixed by Government.

Other plans of financing, etc., might be employed, it is noted by friends of compulsory insurance, who concede the foregoing are the standard methods. The sponsors of medical insurance also endeavor to minimize the objections to compulsion emanating from the organized medical profession.

Reasons for the hostility of the majority of the physicians, as represented in the American Medical Association, to such a program of compulsion are indicated in a growing literature.

Legion Head Finds Nation Solidly Behind Defense Plan

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15 (AP)—People of the United States stand more solidly behind measures for the country's defense now than probably at any other time since the World War, National Commander Stephen F. Chadwick of the American Legion said today.

Mr. Chadwick, back at National Headquarters here from a tour of the Midwest and East, said the current National Defense Week between Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays—found the Nation's defensive morale the highest in 20 years.

The reason is, he said, that Americans have seen how Ethiopia, China, and Czecho-Slovakia lost out in dealings with powers having strong military forces.

Protection Needed

"The people are conscious of the fact," he observed, "that there are aggressor nations on the face of the earth and that we have to protect our liberties." But he added, "There is no apparent disposition on their part to inject themselves into other people's affairs."

Mr. Chadwick advocated a force able to turn back aggression "before it ripens into invasion."

The Seattle, Wash., lawyer, elected to head the Legion last fall, saw as the Nation's chief defense need a reservoir of trained man power.

World War veterans, he said, themselves past military-service age, have undertaken to see to this need by urging young men to take military training.

Larger Army Asked

Legionnaires make up about a fourth of the 4,000,000 veterans still surviving, he put in. Their average age is 46—a year over the service limit.

He expressed belief the Navy, when built up as planned, would be "reasonably sufficient," but said the Army was not big enough and the country was "deficient" in military aircraft.

He said the Administration's $500,000,000 defense program was "necessary" because "we have fallen behind in the race in preparation for modern warfare."

The defense program calls for 5,500 warplanes. The Legion asks 8,000 built over a five-year period to avoid their going out of date all at the same time.

Mr. Chadwick said the Nation could throw 400,000 troops into a war. He held the Army and reserves should be built up to make 1,000,000 available.

People's Orders Called Unheeded By President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The democratic system of government, "hard pressed in other quarters of the world," is endangered by the Roosevelt Administration's refusal to heed the voice of the people expressed at the polls last November, in the opinion of Representative Dudley A. White (R) of Ohio. Speaking before the Ohio Society of New York, John R. Burton, President, at the Pennsylvania Hotel last night, Mr. White said:

"Congress has demonstrated that it stands ready to take action reflecting the will of the American people, but the national Administration, under the leadership of the President and a small White House coterie of unofficial advisers, has said: 'No; you shall not pass.'

"Most observers are in agreement that a situation has developed in Washington which should be disturbing to everyone who has the welfare of the country at heart. Put briefly, it is a situation which, unless changed, bodes ill for the future of our country and places in jeopardy the democratic system of government."

Mr. White charged that the President, running against the current of public opinion, had abandoned all pretense of seeking to bring about a balance of the Federal budget, citing as proof the President's request for $875,000,000 as the Works Progress Administration fund, which Congress had reduced to $725,000,000.

House Junk Built Is Woman's Pride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—"The House That Junk and I Built"—that is what Mrs. Maude Clark Glasson calls her adobe house which she constructed on a little hill near Los Altos. The walls are 28 inches thick and made of bricks composed of earth, sand, and straw. The beams were gathered from huge old pieces obtained from second-hand lumber yards, and are entirely hand-hewn.

Every deep-set window has a sill of tiles, colored in brilliant primaries in designs made by Mrs. Glasson and stenciled from hand-carved linoleum blocks. The house has 28 doors, each one being hand-carved and colored, and each door has different designs, in keeping with the room, from water lilies in the bath to gay roosters in the kitchen. Although the color throughout the house is bright, it has a soft finish, giving it a touch of age and grace such as one finds in the old Spanish interiors.

Herring Depletion Brings Alaska Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Depletion of herring in southeastern Alaska waters is a threat to the trolling industry, according to the Alaska Trollers' Association. The Association recently was joined by the Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce in asking the Federal Government to undertake studies with a view to closing certain areas to herring fishing.

Herring is being used for fertilizer, meal, and bait. The latter is used both by trollers (who fish for salmon) and the halibut boats.

It is asserted that it has been necessary to import bait from Canada because the Alaskan supply is insufficient. It also is said that king salmon feed on herring, and that as the herring disappear the salmon also go.

Reich to Widen Kiel Canal; Can Draft Necessary Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

miles long and 37.7 feet deep. Vessels up to 1,033 feet long, 131.2 feet wide and 29.7 feet deep are admitted on it. The Canal is owned by the Reich.

Articles 380-386 of the post-war Versailles Treaty restricted German control of the Canal. But on Nov. 15, 1936, the National Socialist Government renounced the navigation clauses of the Versailles Treaty and thereby resumed control of the Kiel Canal. On Jan. 15, 1937, Germany announced that foreign warships must obtain special permits to enter the Canal.]

Wage Scales Affected

The issuance of the Göring decree, however, apparently was prompted by two other considerations besides that of ensuring labor power for tasks deemed essential.

One was that of no longer paying to a person drafted for a job—as under a previous, milder decree—the wages he drew in the job from which he was taken. The previous decree was invoked June 23, last year, for obtaining the necessary man power to build Germany's chain of fortifications along the French frontier.

Another was that workers may now be tied to necessary jobs. This prevents their quitting one firm for another when the inducement of higher pay is offered. The general scarcity of labor in Germany has led to counter-bidding by competing firms which, in turn, resulted in a gradual raising of wages.

Men or women holding jobs must be given leave of absence immediately by their employers when drafted.

If a task prescribed by the Labor Office acting under Marshal Göring's instructions is of indefinite duration, the person drafted is regarded as having resigned from his former position.

If a worker is drafted only for a stated period, the employer must keep his job open for him and take him back whenever the Labor Office's special requirement is filled.

The decree further provides that drafted persons may first be put through a course of training.

Training Courses Provided

For instance, if there should be a shortage of laborers to lay streetcar tracks, the Labor Office might decide it needed 10 men from a photographer's studio. These men must leave their jobs immediately, but they may be put through a brief engineering course before being assigned to track laying.

Another important provision is that the drafted person who owns tools may be ordered to place them at the disposal of the State for the task to which he is assigned. The Labor Office also is empowered to require employers to obtain its permission before engaging additional or substitute help.

Hitler Lauds Naval Gains

HAMBURG, Feb. 15 (AP)—Germany's Führer saw the Reich's newest and greatest battleship slide down the ways bearing the name of Bismarck yesterday and declared the Iron Chancellor's hopes had triumphed at last—through Adolf Hitler.

Before 50,000 heiling dignitaries and onlookers Reichsführer Hitler pictured himself as much the same kind of a man as the creator of the German Empire—destined by Providence to be a lonely figure fighting against a world of obstacles.

The spirit of Prince Bismarck, he said, should shine before the eyes of those who man the new 35,000-ton warship—which is another advance on Germany's self-styled "road of destiny" for 1939—"in the hours of the most difficult performance of duty."

The new 29,000-ton battleship, known under the designation "F" until it was named today, was designed to carry batteries of eight 38-centimeter (14.96-inch) guns and twelve 15-centimeter (5.906-inch) guns in addition to an imposing array of anti-aircraft batteries. The vessel is 241 meters (790.68 feet) long and 36 meters (118.11 feet) wide.

Goebbels and Reich Border

BERLIN (AP)—Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels indirectly assailed President Roosevelt and the United States Feb. 14 in an address before Berlin officials.

Without mentioning either, Dr. Goebbels declared:

"If someplace else they speak perhaps of foreign borders lying on the Rhine, then, I believe, these borders lie at our fortifications.

"If someone else wants to carry his borders into our land then that is not a matter of declamatory phrases, but it is a matter of arms. But there Germany has something to say."

[President Roosevelt on Feb. 3 termed a "deliberate lie" some reports of his conference with the Senate Military Affairs Committee in which he was represented as saying the United States frontier is on the Rhine.]

Dr. Goebbels also attacked persons in "better society" who, he said, were "too cowardly to acknowledge us, but also too cowardly to oppose us. (The National Socialists)."

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THE Company reports, for the fourth consecutive year, more new insurance taken out than in any year since it was chartered over a century ago. Payments to policyholders were 38 million dollars. Since the first policy was issued, members have received 674 millions, of which 195 millions were dividends.

95TH ANNUAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1938

Assets (Increase $33,402,376)	$435,723,679
Liabilities (Including $9,550,000 for 1939 dividends)	418,342,635
Surplus and Contingency Funds (Increase $2,085,818)	$17,381,044

Copy of full Annual Report sent on request

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GEORGE WILLARD SMITH, President

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Directors

CHARLES B. BARNES* Attorney and Trustee, Boston

ROBERT D. BREWER President, Merchants National Bank of Boston

T JEFFERSON COOLIDGE* Chairman, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston

VICTOR M. CUTTER Director of various companies

JAMES DEAN* Chairman, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company

WM. ARTHUR DUPEE* Treasurer, Provident Institution for Savings, Boston

ALLAN FORBES President, State Street Trust Company, Boston

REGINALD FOSTER Vice-President and Counsel

GEORGE WILLARD SMITH* President of the Company

PHILIP STOCKTON Chairman, Exec. Committee, First National Bank of Boston

* Member of Finance Committee

RATIO of 1938 ASSETS

Gov't Bonds	16.9%
Canadian Bonds	1.3
State & City Bonds	5.3
Railroad Bonds	15.3
Public Utility Bonds	18.1
Industrial Bonds	2.6
Stocks	3.0
Real Estate	7.6
Mortgages	10.0
Policy Loans	11.7
Cash	3.3
Miscellaneous	4.9
	100 %

GROWTH of ASSETS

1918	$89,166,000
1923	140,327,000
1928	219,028,000
1933	288,335,000
1938	435,723,000

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John Wanamaker

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

Few Policyholders Bother To Exercise Insurance Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—A small fraction of the actual voters of the 12 largest mutual life insurance companies of the Nation control them and their $18,000,000,000 of aggregate wealth, evidence before the so-called Federal Monopoly inquiry revealed today.

The theory of a "mutual" company is that it is run by the policyholders, each of whom has a vote for officers who control the company affairs. But in these 12 companies, which account for 78 per cent of the assets of all mutual life insurance companies, an infinitesimal number actually exercise their franchise, according to records of the Securities and Exchange Commission offered.

In 1937, for instance, the company which got out the largest number of ballots was the Prudential Insurance Company, but it accounted for only 2.51 of its 21,300,000 policy holders entitled to vote. The next highest was the Metropolitan, which got 1.76 of its 27,111,000 accredited policyholders. These two companies, with the "high" percentage, furthermore, were the only ones it was explained whose agents distribute and collect ballots. In this process, earlier witnesses before the Committee charge that ballots were "forged" in the Metropolitan's elections, by agents who regarded the uncontested affairs as a "joke."

The Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia got out 1.27 per cent of the policyholders in 1937 and the others were as follows:

	Per Cent
N. Y. Life Insurance	.02
Equitable Life	.05
Mutual of N. Y.	.02
Northwestern	.01
John Hancock	.02
Penn Mutual	.76
Mutual Benefit Life	
Mass. Mutual	.06
New England Mutual	.19

Shown by Company Data

The figures put in the record were taken from questionnaires to the companies. The Monopoly Committee also heard Charles E. Judson, Assistant Secretary of Metropolitan Life, the third richest insurance group in the Nation, testify that in 1937 only 177 votes were cast for directors of his company with $2,500,000,000 assets; in 1935 only 140 votes; while in 1933 there were fewer votes cast than there were directors elected—the votes numbering 21, for a board of 36. In 1931, 25 votes were cast.

In contrast, the Monopoly Committee heard Samuel E. Mooers, Secretary of the Acacia Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., testify that 25 per cent of that institution's more than 126,000 policyholders participated in elections of the directorate. This is the only company operating under a Federal charter, and the evidence was obviously put in to show the degree of democratic control that can be exercised in a small company, not writing industrial insurance.

The monopoly hearings were interrupted by an excited spokesman of 1,800 agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who demanded the right to deny charges that agents forged policyholders' names to election ballots. Samuel Roth, President of the Employees' Fidelity Organization, accompanied by nearly 100 members of the group, rose at the end of the hearing as Mr. Roth strode forward. Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Acting Chairman of the Committee, warned Mr. Roth against interruptions, and said the agents' demand would be considered in executive session.

Charges Plot Was Mad.

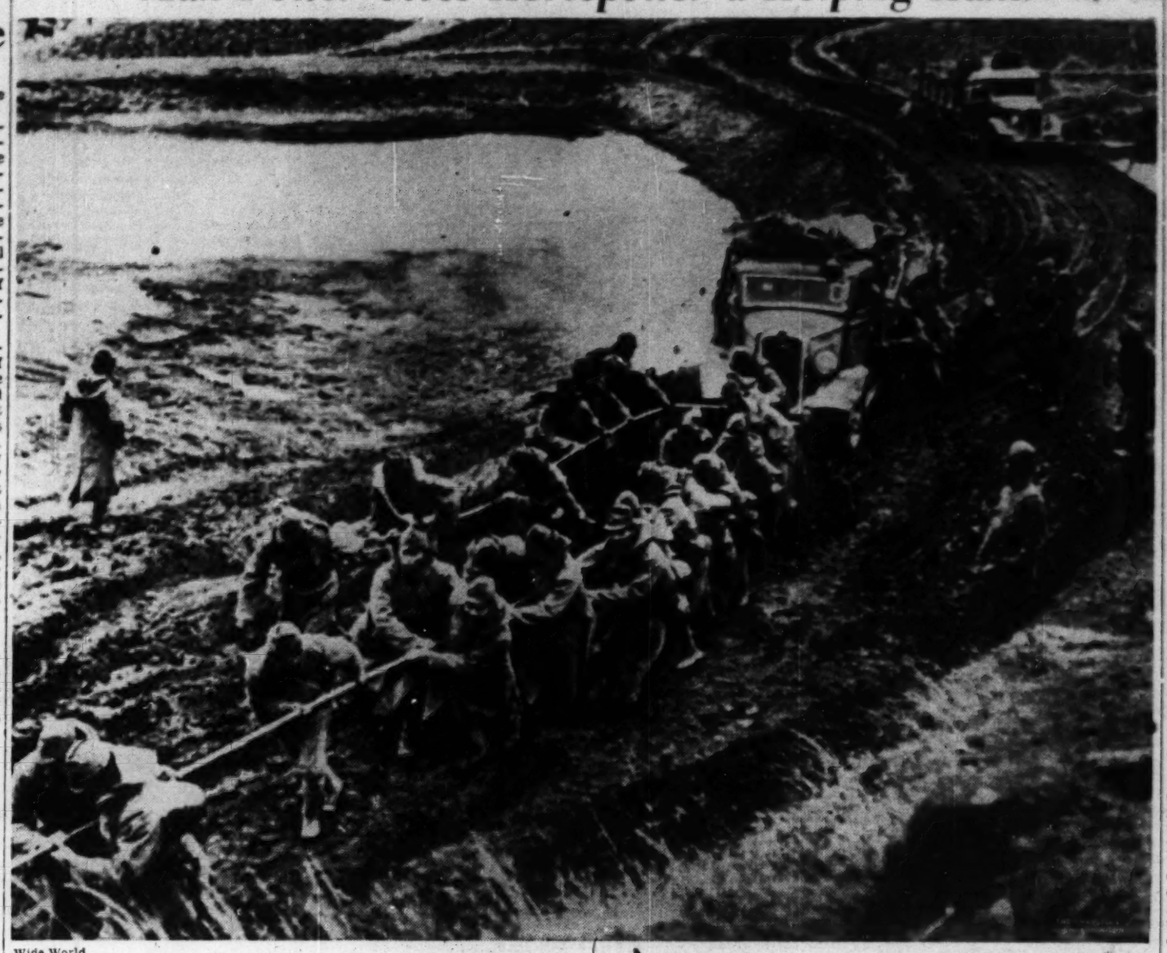
In a prepared statement circulated about the room, Mr. Roth charged that the 11 Metropolitan agents who previously testified they had signed policyholders' names to ballots, were guilty of a "plot."

Each of them was a member of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, he charged.

"We refuse to stand idly by and be branded as forgers and crooks by a band of 11 men, every one of whom is a member of C. I. O.," the statement said. Mr. Roth charged that the United Office and Professional Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, is engaged actively in an attempt to organize agents.

The Monopoly Committee is put in something of a dilemma by Mr. Roth's blast. It curtailed the SEC evidence, designed to show that falsifying of policyholders' names is widespread, and limited the witness on the subject to 11, while the Metropolitan officials, on their part, agreed to see that the practice is eradicated. If Mr. Roth is heard, presumably the SEC will reopen its side of the case and continue to air its charges.

Man Power Gives Horsepower a Helping Hand



Wide World

A Japanese Transportation Problem

Actual fighting is not the only problem that faces the Japanese troops in China. There is also the ever-increasing problem of transportation. Man power is often called on to lend a hand in solving these difficulties. The picture shows soldiers aiding in moving trucks of the Transport Corps that have become mired in the muddy roads while moving supplies up to the front.

Hungarian Premier Resigns

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic position, which is already bad. This dissatisfaction has been cleverly exploited by Dr. Imredy's foes.

There is solid ground for believing that the second bill was forced on Dr. Imredy by Germany as part of a secret bargain at the time the axis powers undertook to "arbitrate" between Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia, after the Komarno negotiations, which sought to establish a new frontier, broke down last fall.

If this is correct it will be difficult for any new Government to change Dr. Imredy's Jewish policy without incurring the Reich's displeasure, which is a thing no Hungarian Government could lightly contemplate.

In anticipation of the present crisis Dr. Imredy lately has been trying to organize a new national body which, though ostensibly purely patriotic, could quickly be given a political character if the need should arise. But it is uncertain whether sufficient progress has yet been made for the new organization to play a decisive role in the present crisis.

Opponents at Odds

On the other hand, Dr. Imredy's opponents are themselves at sixes and sevens. Some of them are extreme reactionaries, others are young radical idealists, National Socialists, Jews, Clericals, Aristocrats, and Socialists, whose sole bond is the desire to turn Dr. Imredy out. They are exploiting his German ancestry—two generations back his family name was Heinrich—his alleged anti-Semitism, his social reforms, and his reputed leaning toward dictatorial methods.

In foreign policy most of them stand for the return of all of Hungary's lost territories, a claim which would bring Hungary once more into conflict with its neighbors, Yugoslavia and Rumania, as well as Czecho-Slovakia.

Imredy of Jewish Descent

BUDAPEST, Feb. 15 (AP)—In a speech before colleagues of the Party of National Unity whom he had persuaded to adopt his anti-Jewish program—which envisaged laws curtailing political rights of Jews, barring them from certain types of work and limiting their number in others—Premier Bela Imredy declared he had recently discovered that one of his great grandparents was born a Jew.

"This fact, which only lately came to my attention, is one of the reasons why I felt myself obliged to retire as Premier," he said. "I held, and still hold, that legislation for the regulation of Jewish participation in economic and cultural affairs of the country is a good thing for our fatherland."

Under the terms of the proposed anti-Jewish laws, which provide exemptions for many persons of mixed blood, Dr. Imredy would not be considered Jewish, but he told his party colleagues that "it is inconsistent that under such circumstances I should be identified with such legislation."

Open-Air Concerts Start By Monterrey Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — The Civic Symphony Orchestra of Monterrey, supported by the City, and booked to play a series of open-air concerts on Sunday evenings, gave its first concert here this week.

Socialists Insist On Knowing Inside Of Bonnet Deals

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—The powerful Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies last night demanded that the Government explain reports of "secret negotiations with Germany and Italy."

The unanimous Socialist decision, supported by other opposition deputies, resulted from charges printed by Deputy Henri de Kérillis in the newspaper L'Epoque, and by other newspapers. M. de Kérillis charged Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had sent emissaries to Rome and Berlin to seek a settlement of Italy's territorial claims on France.

Although M. Bonnet's office issued a denial that "there are negotiations engaged in between France on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other," the Socialists stuck by their guns.

Fernand de Brinon, Paris newspaperman often mentioned in Parliament as the Government's "unofficial ambassador to Germany," told the Associated Press his talks with Nazi leaders had convinced him "there are serious possibilities for negotiations and peaceful settlement" between the Rome-Berlin and Paris-London camps.

M. de Brinon was one of those cited by M. de Kérillis and by newspapers as serving as a "secret agent" for M. Bonnet.

M. de Kérillis declared the Berlin newspaper Börsenzeitung published an article early this month saying Paul Badouin, President of the Bank of Indo-China, was in Rome negotiating a settlement of Italy's claims on France. Robert Coulondre, Ambassador to Berlin, issued a denial after telephoning the French Foreign Office.

Shortly after M. Badouin's visit to Rome, it was announced in Djibouti, French Somoaliland, that the Italian Government had dropped its announced six-months boycott of the French-owned Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway, and had signed a contract for the transport of 15,000 tons of freight.

Thereupon, M. de Kérillis said, the French Ambassador called at the office of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop after denying the Berlin newspaper's story. The Nazi Foreign Minister asked why the story had been denied, and was told the denial was ordered by the French Foreign Office.

Then, said M. de Kérillis, Herr von Ribbentrop told the French Ambassador that M. de Brinon had confirmed it to him in person with the permission of M. Bonnet. M. Coulondre returned immediately to Paris, where he was received last Friday by M. Bonnet.

M. Coulondre was reported to have protested to the Foreign Minister and threatened to resign if "such practices are not halted."

Saving Indian Relics Planned at Coulee Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Indian relics, arrowheads, grinding stones, and sharp-edged rocks that were used as "scrapers" are still frequently found along the Columbia River which was the center of Indian and pioneer life in the early Northwest.

However, many acres of Indian reservations, rich with relics are to be flooded when the water backs up behind the Grand Coulee Dam. To preserve these relics from being lost forever at the bottom of the huge lake, a new organization has been formed in Spokane, the "Inland Empire Indian Relic Society." Its objective is to collect as many reminders of early Indian life as can be found, with the Eastern Washington State Historical Society designated as a temporary repository for the materials uncovered. Cooperation of Government agencies will be sought for the accomplishment of the work which has aroused the interest and concern of many school and civic officials.

Problem of Communications Still Paramount in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Communications are increasingly in the minds of foreigners interested in China affairs, due to a variety of reasons. Two major factors are now to the fore—the necessity for establishing more points of entrance to and exit from Nationalist China's new hinterland base, and troubles over foreign investments in railways now under Japanese occupation.

The recent British and American credits to China for further improvement of the new Yunnan-Burma railway and to provide trucks and gasoline for interior highways have received much attention because of their economic and their political aspects. To Chinese, they have brought tremendous encouragement both for what they mean in an immediate sense and as promise of other things perhaps to come.

New Highway Plans

Completion of the new highway to Burma from Yunnan, together with the projected railway, represent materialization of old dreams long delayed. For many years China opposed proposals to penetrate the Yangtze Valley from the westward. Burma was one of the tribute-paying states subject to Peking up to the time of the Boxer rebellion.

As far back as 1897 the British Government proposed to loan money to China for the construction of a rail line from Burma to Yunnan, which had its outlet by way of Canton until the French narrow-gauge line from Haiphong established this as the important route. It still remains an important factor or ordinary haulage.

The new highway, incidentally, must be better engineered as regards gradients and curves before it will serve modern high-speed traffic needs. The new railway will have the benefit of several British explorations for possible routes and apparently it is to follow the general lines of an old plan, while the highway links up old roads which have been improved with the addition of a difficult portion over the mountainous border.

The Yunnanfu-Burma trip will take eight days and probably 100 trucks daily can make the journey.

In the Japanese-occupied areas the communications story is a difficult one from every viewpoint, save that of the Nipponese. Foreign investments in China's railways total more than £21,181,000, of which about 75 per cent is British.

Foreign Investments

Investment is particularly heavy on the Nanking-Shanghai line, which the Japanese will not even let bondholders' representatives inspect. The Shanghai Hangchow railway still has a £1,100,000 loan total unpaid, while £1,234,322 is due on the Canton-Kowloon railway. Other lines in which foreigners are heavily interested include the Peking-Mukden and the Tientsin-Pukow railways.

Plenty of commercial as well as military traffic is reported to be moving on the lines under Japanese occupation, with fares and freight charges payable in yen for the most part. There is no indication that the Japanese are yet disposed to carry out Chinese Government loan obligations. Meanwhile the Japanese control is not altered despite the fact that the "military necessity" lately has been greatly altered. The Nanking-Shanghai line, for instance, has been given over to commercial use almost wholly because the Yangtze makes a better means of transporting military supplies, but the rail line itself appears to remain one of the spoils of war.

Japan's Radio Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Broad issues in China's international telecommunications are touched by the recent Japanese consular protest to the United States against Shanghai operation of the American Globe Wireless Company.

The Japanese objected to the fact that Globe has been operating in the International Settlement, exchanging messages with America, Honolulu, and Manila, without using apparatus controlled by them or subjecting to Japanese control. The United States government has made no reply to the protest. The wireless company is understood to rest its case on the point that Globe obtained its China license from the National Government of Chungking.

Meanwhile the wireless company is understood to be negotiating directly with the Japanese over matters of rates. The Globe charges originally were less than the Japanese service rates.

Two other American companies have been operating—the Radio Corporation of America and Mackay Radio. Both of these, unlike Globe, have interests in Japan which are much more important than their China business. They have accepted the services of the former Chinese Government-owned station at Chenju, a few miles northwest of Shanghai, which station they likewise used when the Chinese were in control, and they have permitted Japanese supervision including censorship of messages.

In raising the issue of Chungking's right to grant a license to Globe, the Japanese have raised an interesting point. For by terms of the international radio convention in which Japan herself joined, sovereignty of any given nation extends in radio matters over all its territory. A few years ago the chaotic situation in Shanghai broadcasting was remedied by universal admission that this rule applied even to the foreign areas of Shanghai, with the result that the National Government's radio control group assigned call letters to stations in both International Settlement and French Concession and also allocated wave lengths. The National Government still remains the only formally accredited Government of China. While the existing companies have allowed the Japanese to assume supervision, as a matter of expediency, this was by the companies' own decision and it is contended that no legal rights were set up in that connection.

British-German Coal Pact to End Costly Rivalry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A long step toward the cartelization of the entire coal trade of Europe is seen in the announcement here on Jan. 30 of the completion of an agreement between British and German colliery owners.

This agreement, according to the Central Council of British Colliery Owners, covers "all points of difference between the British and German coal trade representatives."

Nearly 80 per cent of the total exports of Europe are affected by the accord. It is preliminary to resumption of long-pending negotiations for an international pact to bring in the 20 per cent exported by the remaining European countries. It is thus to be analogous to the International cartel which has long been working to the satisfaction of the steel makers if not always to that of their clients, as evidenced by a protest against steel prices made in August, 1937, by Lord Nuffield, the British automobile magnate.

The coal pact is to end economic competition in the European coal export trade. Britain was unable to hold its own in this competition until the "Coal Mine Act" was passed at Westminster in 1930, empowering colliery owners to operate as one unit by putting down undercutting by individual concerns. Once this had been done the way was clear for keeping up coal prices by fixing quotas internationally.

The Anglo-German portion of this agreement has hitherto been held up, owing to a dispute between Britain and Germany as to respective quotas. Germany wanted the 1937 exports to be adopted as a base. Britain, on the other hand, pressed for those of the average of the 10 years, 1928-1937.

Now that a compromise on that point has been reached negotiations have started for bringing in the remaining coal exporting countries, namely, France, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, the Netherlands, and Poland, so as to make the cartel watertight.

The system proposed is understood to be somewhat similar to one already tried out between Britain and Poland.

U. S. and Trade Restrictions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—American trade experts received without great surprise the news from Buenos Aires today that Argentina had decided to cut imports from the United States down to a level of three or four years ago.

Experts said this was in line with what Argentina has been doing for some months. No formal ruling had been issued, but as importers presented their requests for import permits they were being turned down.

Today's decree, it was said here, therefore formalized a system already in effect.

Among the reasons assigned for the drastic action was Argentina's concern at not being able to penetrate the United States market and the failure of Congress to consent to ratification of the sanitary agreement which would have permitted the entrance of Argentine meat products into this country.

Two State Department officials, William Fowler and James Sappington, have just returned to Washington following an extensive survey in Argentina of trade agreement prospects. Attempts to reach such an agreement have not been able to hurdle the high obstacle of Argentina's exchange control on the one hand and United States refusal to let in Argentine meat on the other hand.

The Commerce Department said Argentine restrictions on United States goods were intensified last Dec. 1. It added that Argentine purchases in this country as a whole dropped from $94,183,000 in 1937 to $86,772,000 in 1938.

They said it was too early, however, for export statistics to show the full effect of the restrictions.

Officials said the restrictions affected auomobiles particularly, as well as other articles deemed by Argentina to be luxuries.

Argentine restrictions are enforced by the rationing out of dollar exchange, thus limiting dollars available to Argentine importers to pay for Americans goods.

Crusading Governors Advocate Swing to State Civil Service

(Continued from Page 1)

employment agency. . . . There is a tremendous loss in efficiency, greatly increasing the costs, which the people of Alabama can ill afford to bear, as a direct result of our present spoils system. I recommend that it be destroyed, root and branch, and that a merit system be enacted. . . . A bill has been drafted and will be presented to you establishing the merit system for State employees. I recommend its adoption."

Connecticut: Raymond E. Baldwin Republican, elected 1938, party change: "The spoils system is an undesirable and unnecessary by-product of our political life. Public-spirited citizens demand the recognition of merit in the selection of public servants, and the merit system has been put into operation in our State Government and in the Government of some of our cities. It may prove wise to enact an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the principle of appointment of public servants on the basis of merit."

Georgia: Eurith D. Rivers, re-elected 1938: "I expect to urge in detail upon the Assembly the passage of a merit system law as called for by the State Democratic platform . . . In order to enable us to effect this further economy and efficiency . . . That step should be made in the interest of the taxpayers of this State, and I hope the Assembly will have the courage to make it."

Kansas: Payne Ratner, Republican, elected 1938, party change: "A merit system would do away with the opportunity to make state employees and, in turn, the taxpayers, pay the major costs of political campaigns . . . By a merit system I do not mean a law that would freeze incompetents in office. I mean a law that will encourage intelligent, efficient service, and hard work . . . If an amendment is not necessary, then I urge this session to pass appropriate legislation placing all state employees on a proper merit system."

Massachusetts: Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, elected 1938, party change: "A civil service to be worthy of the name must be inviolate, untainted by political influence, and based solely on merit. It must recognize the right of every citizen, of every race, of every faith, and of every color, to serve the State of which he or she is a part. . . . The spirit of a fair civil service has been totally lacking. Your special commission will undoubtedly soon render a report of its investigations. I recommend to you an immediate consideration of its report."

Minnesota: Harold E. Stassen, Republican, elected 1938, party change: "There is no single legislative proposal that has made more widespread public support or will give more lasting benefits and economies than the enactment of a good civil service law, which will become the cornerstone of our administration."

New Mexico: John E. Miles, Democrat, elected 1938: "I recommend that a merit system be established for selection of all administrative employees, and that such selection be by competitive examination, both oral and written. The merit system should also apply to all jobs requiring special skill or training."

New York: Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat, re-elected 1938: "An all-important cog in the machinery of good and efficient Government is civil service. Our air has been and will be to strengthen and extend civil service."

North Dakota: John Moses, Democrat, elected 1938, party change: "In the interest of efficiency and economy in the management of the States affairs, I respectfully submit for your consideration . . . that all State employees not of an executive nature be placed on a merit system through an adequate and comprehensive civil service.

Rhode Island: William H. Vanderbilt, Republican, elected 1938, party change: "I believe that a properly designed and operated civil service law, based on the merit system with competitive examinations, is the keystone of good government . . . I advocate the passage of a constitutional amendment incorporating in our fundamental law the principle of the merit system."

Texas: W. Lee O'Daniel, Democrat, elected 1938: "Some form of civil service for State employment should be required. . . . This would relieve the public officials involved and, in my opinion, result in securing more efficient help in the departments of State Government."

Vermont: George D. Aiken, Republican, re-elected 1938: "I suggest that this Legislature authorize the selection of a committee to study the present situation. . . . I think it possible to devise a plan which, by its insistence on qualified personnel, will guarantee the efficiency of our State Government and remove the appointment of employees from politics as far as possible."

Argentina Cuts U. S. Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

States but wanted a bi-lateral agreement to strike a trade balance—a treaty similar to that which Argentina already has with a number of European countries.

A reduction of imports to previous levels would mean a cut of 40 per cent from 1938 figures or about $31,000,000.

Señor Groppo's announcement was published as a half-page advertisement in morning newspapers. It insisted that the reduction—to be effected by withholding import permits—was not discrimination on behalf of European countries but a necessity.

"Argentina never brought up the question of systems," the Finance Minister declared. "It has been forced to adapt its economy to new demands for world commerce, always keeping in mind that in its condition of a debtor nation it must obtain a favorable balance of trade to pay the foreign debt."

Britain and Germany

Britain, biggest investor in Argentina and its best customer, has been pressing Argentina to accept more British goods to maintain debt interest payments.

Germany, third customer-seller, has been offering to take vast quantities of wheat and beef in barter for German-manufactured products.

Many United States importers here, with the announcement of definite plans by the Government, despaired of maintaining their position on the Argentine market in the face of rapidly increasing German business and Britain's long-established supremacy.

Furthermore, political observers noted that the trade issue again brought to the forefront differences between the two countries which were apparent in the debate over the Pan-American Congress declaration of continental solidarity at Lima. (The Argentine delegation at Lima opposed a United States sponsored declaration to resist political or military aggression from outside the Americas. A compromise was effected declaring the Americas' solidarity but without sharply pointed reference to foreign countries.)

The Finance Minister declared settlement of the trade difficulties was a "question of an understanding of a bi-lateral type which, according to the impression I gathered in Washington, would be counter to the present policy of the United States."

He said further that United States offers of "reduction of tariffs of some Argentine products, unfortunately not including meat, have been discussed. According to North American figures an increase of about $40,000,000 in value of our exports, during a period more or less long, would result.

"In my judgment this figure, with meat excluded, is exaggerated."

The announcement said United States imports increased over the past few years from 18.5 per cent of the total of Argentine purchases abroad to 20.3 per cent in 1938.

The unfavorable balance of payments, including service of debts to the United States, was put at 255,000,000 pesos, or $63,750,000.

In 1938, Señor Groppo said, the United States sold $76,750,000 in goods to Argentina and bought $29,000,000 worth. The Ministry said it had been necessary to export Argentine gold to make up the deficit.

Reich Gets Ship Order

HAMBURG, Germany (AP)—Brazil ordered four freighters on Feb. 15 to be built in German shipyards at a cost of 14,000,000 marks ($5,600,000). Two are to be constructed at Emden and two at Flensburg.

Ships Crash in Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Intercoastal freighter Virginian was damaged Feb. 15 in a collision with the American tanker Solana in a thick fog off Point Montaga, 12 miles south of San Francisco. Both ships were reported proceeding to San Francisco under their own power.

Coast Guard cutters Shoshone and Duane were accompanying the two vessels to port. Officials of the American - Hawaiian Steamship Company, operators of the Virginian, reported the freighter's No. 2 hold was flooded under 20 feet of water.

French Strengthen Indo-China

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—Strong forces of gunboats and seaplanes backed by coastal artillery batteries and fortified bases were recommended to Parliament today to strengthen the defenses of French Indo-China against the possibility of either Japanese of Siamese attacks.

The proposals were made by Deputy Edouard Bousquet, Vice-Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, who spent three months recently inspecting Indo-China defenses.

The report admitted by inference that similar recommendations made two years ago had failed to advance beyond preliminary stages.

These earlier suggestions included construction of fortified naval and air bases, installation of coast defense guns and recruiting of a large native army under French officers.

M. Bousquet's proposals are based on a series of international complications growing out of the Japanese invasion of China together with the recent Japanese occupation of the Chinese Island of Hainan east of Indo-China.

Official sources said that there had been "no change" in the situation in the Paracel Islands, south of Hainan, occupied last July by a small group of French customs officers and policemen to forestall possible Japanese occupation.

Sources close to the Foreign Office continued to maintain that despite Japanese allegations, shipments of arms to China through Indo-China have always been prohibited and that there has been no modification of the official attitude.

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Tree Color After Autumn

A FRIEND of mine used to say he was glad when trees shed their leaves, so that he could see the trees themselves. He was partly joking and partly exaggerating, but he was also partly speaking the truth. Leaves do tend to hide other parts of the tree, or at least they tend to monopolize our attention. But one does not have to feel glad to see leaves fall, in order to enjoy trees in their leafless season. I think my friend was having a little fun at the expense of people who regard fall as sad and winter as drab.

Yesterday, out walking, I was impressed once again with the beauty of bark of some of our commonest trees. The poplar has a soft gray-green, lichen-colored bark with a satiny sheen. The wild red cherry has suggestions of deep red in its browns and grays, reminiscent of a Rembrandt painting. Gray itself may not be a color; but it can seem like one, when the winter sun shines on the clean light-gray bark of red maples or beeches, with perhaps a squirrel to match leaping from limb to limb.

Among white birches have you ever noticed how the outermost sheath of bark (tissue paper thin) sometimes ravels off, revealing tints of cream and tan and even pink and green—a winter sunset in miniature? To come upon a clump of birches at sunset, when the snow itself is tinted rose or violet, is one of the finest color experiences the winter woods can offer. White birches, by the way, are not white until they reach a certain stage of growth. Before that time, the bark is speckled brown. Yesterday I found a clump that were in the transitional stage: the brown had begun to scale off, showing the first noticeably white layer beneath. I thought of a snake casting its old skin. I also thought of young robins with their speckled, thrush-like breasts before they acquire their adult plumage.

* * *

AT THIS TIME of year, I seem to get closer to trees than during the summer. I go up and feel the bark with my fingers. I examine the small buds waiting for spring. Yet winter trees are also fascinating in masses, seen from a distance. Standing on a slope and looking off to other wooded hills, you notice how much color is left there. Even a thicket of small gray birches (often confused with white birches) has a kind of pink or purple bloom over it. And the texture of birch woods is as delicate as the tints. It is as if you could see the brush strokes or the sensitive lines of the etching needle, far away though the trees are.

As spring comes on and buds expand and new sap reaches the twigs, this bloom over the bare branches becomes more pronounced. And, by the time the red maples are in blossom in mid-April, the woods are almost autumnal in color.

It is a pity that not more people know the flowers of the elm, the willows, and the maples—flowers that bloom before the leaves appear. It is true that the buds and new leaves of the red maple are red; but the vivid tree against the blue April sky for a week or more is a tree in full bloom, as the fragrance in the air testifies. The pistillate blossoms are crimson and the staminate blossoms are scarlet or vermilion. Since the blossoms on any one tree are all of a kind, it is possible to tell which type of tree it is merely by the color even when you are some little distance away.

* * *

THEN, JUST AS the red maple blossoms are falling or have fallen, the pendant yellow blossoms of the sugar maple open. Along the brook or roadside ditch the dwarf willows are yellow, too, as if twigs were trying to be flowers, forsythias for example. Off in the forest, the long pointed buds of the beeches are a golden tan. And country roads and borders of fields are bright with the confetti-colored buds of the shadbush. Even the evergreens are brilliant with their contrasting new and old needles—pale green and dark green. Standing on a hillside in May, you have a bewildering variety of greens and other delicate colors before you, thanks to twigs, buds, flowers, and leaves. And not only a variety, but a variety that is constantly changing. If my friend really was glad to see leaves fall, it must have been that he was looking ahead to the time when new leaves would be uncurling.

* * *

BUT I AM anticipating. It is still winter. The trees are full of buds, but the buds are small and tight. They have a long wait yet. Yesterday, as I was coming home from my walk, I was watching the sunset through the tracery of tall elms. Stained windows, with the sky for color and the bare branches for design.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Truly American

March 6

LOUISA has had good success in her last book *Little Women*, part first, of which four editions have been sold, and her publishers today send her their check for $228.00, as their second payment, having paid her $300.00 last December. They have part second in press, and hope to find as ready a sale for it as for the first. . . .

April 30

Louisa's *Little Women*, Part II, has been most favorably received and generally praised in the reviews. She has made friends of the New England girls, and is deluged with notes of thanks and admiration by almost every mail. Her publishers are exulting in the pecuniary success, having sold thirteen thousand copies and are now putting a sixth edition to press, confident of selling twenty thousand before Christmas. This is most encouraging. She takes her growing repute modestly, being unwilling to believe her books have all the merit ascribed to them by the public. . . . She writes but little, has various literary works in thought—among others a novel embodying our family adventures which she entitles *The Cost of an Idea*. If written out with the dramatic genius with which she is gifted, the story will be a taking piece of family biography, as attractive as any fiction and having the merit of being purely American. She is among the first to draw her characters from New England life and scenes, and is more successful, in my judgment, in holding fast to nature, intermingling less of foreign sentiment than any of our novelists. Her culture has been left to nature and the bias of temperament, and she comes to her pen taught simply by an experience that few of her age have had the good fortune to enjoy—freedom from the trammels of school and sects, helps that her predecessors in fiction—Hawthorne, Judd, and Mrs. Stowe—had not.—From "The Journals of Bronson Alcott," by ODELL SHEPARD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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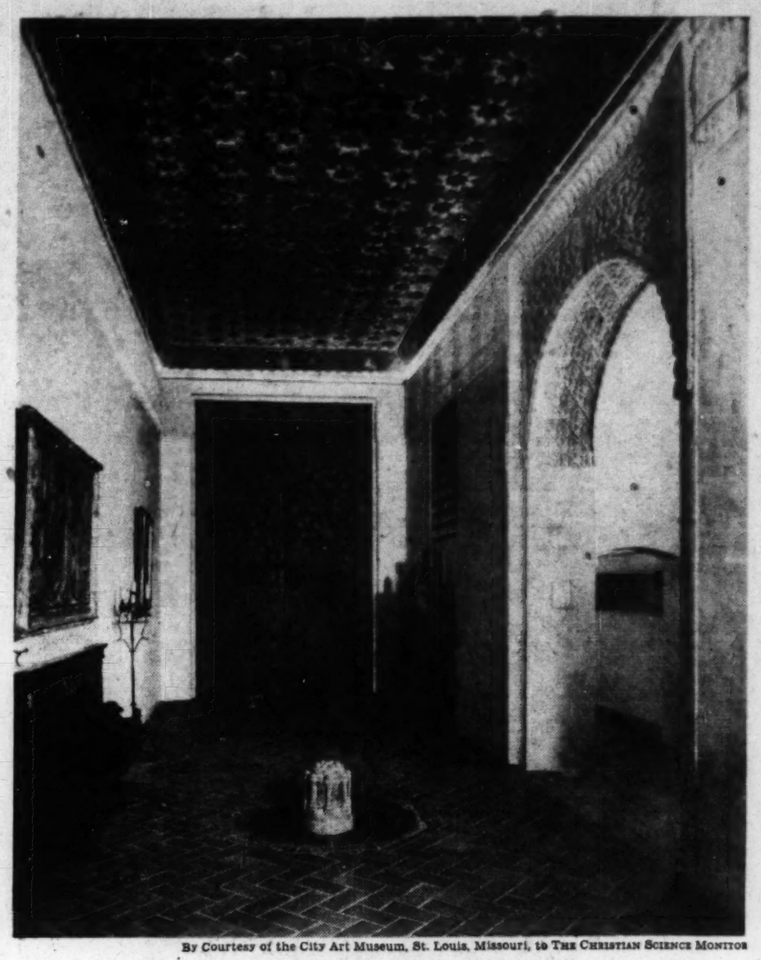

By Courtesy of the City Art Museum, St. Louis, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A HISPANO-MORESQUE INTERIOR

THERE has been installed recently this interesting Spanish-Moorish interior of the late fifteenth century in the City Art Museum of St. Louis. In decoration and atmosphere this room recalls a great period in the history of the Iberian Peninsula.

The room is made up of several decorative features. First, there is the ceiling done in what is called the "artesonado" manner. Second, there is a frieze of polychromed or multicolored wood. Third, there is a wall band of lace-like plaster ornament. Fourth, there is an archway of the same material. Finally, there are the double wooden ceremonial doors of "lazo" work. It is interesting to note the typical Moorish embellishment in the ceiling, consisting of a geometric arrangement of small pieces of wood in a motive of an eight-pointed star. The Moorish craftsmen are noted for their ingenuity with geometric designs. The decoration in plaster is more fluent. Beyond the arched opening on the right is a wooden window grill.

The Hat With a Puggree

IN SUMMER no concession was made to the season with respect to the garb of the well-dressed man, except one. He laid aside his silk top hat and substituted a light gray top hat. That was all. But I was unaware of this, nor was I aware of the conservatism of the city's floating population.

The morning after the first hot day I changed my frock coat outfit for a sack-coat suit and a straw hat I had brought with me from Virginia. This hat was a bit shabby from wear, so I walked up to a hat shop near the Fifth Avenue Hotel which had a display window. And there I saw something I had longed for in my early youth when I used to pore over the bound volumes of the Illustrated London News in my father's library. It was a white hat of the sailor pattern draped with a straw-colored silk puggree which encircled it in graceful folds and then spread out to form two wide streamers with fringed bottom edges that dropped down from the rim at the back a distance of about fifteen inches. Along the middle part of the puggree and running its full length a pattern in several brilliant colors had been woven. It was a style that had been very popular in the Orient about the time of the Indian Mutiny and had been highly prized by early explorers of the African jungle. It looked to me like the very thing needed for the heat which I had encountered the day before. Those streamers obviously were designed to protect the neck, and my neck had been fairly well scorched.

So I went into the shop and asked a clerk if he would be good enough to show me a hat with a puggree, size seven and a half. "A hat with a what?" he inquired. "With a puggree," I repeated. He looked at me very earnestly for a moment and then went over and whispered to another clerk.

They came back together and both looked at me very earnestly. Then the second clerk said, "What was it you were asking for?" "I was asking for a hat with a puggree," I informed him. "Like the one you have in the window, but it must be size seven and a half." "Would you mind pointing it out?" he asked politely.

I went with him to the window and pointed to the hat. I wondered why I had to point it out because it occupied a conspicuous place, between a tall beaver-fur hat like the one Abraham Lincoln wore and a hat like the one worn by Napoleon when he crossed the Alps.

He left me abruptly and went to the end of the shop where he consulted a third man. Then he came back, took the hat out of the window and suggested that I try it on. I did, and it fitted me perfectly.

As I was paying for it he said, "Where shall I send it?" "You needn't send it," I replied, "I'm going to wear it." "You're going to what?" he asked in a somewhat louder tone. "To wear it," I repeated. "You can keep this old one. I don't want it any longer," and I walked out to the street.

Two street sweepers were standing at the curb. As I passed, one of them said, "Ah, there, 'Arry," but as my name was not Harry I knew he could not be addressing me. Besides I didn't know any street sweepers.

I started down Fifth Avenue, and as I was a bit late for the office accelerated my pace. This movement induced a slight breeze and I could feel the tails of the puggree slap my back at intervals. It was very reassuring. I had the sun beaten. It hadn't a chance.

I had not gone far when I heard some kind of unusual noise behind me which caused me to turn my head. The two street sweepers were a few paces back, and running to keep up with them were several younger boys who seemed highly amused. I wondered what they saw in those two street sweepers that made them laugh so gleefully.

Then a line of carriages came up the street and their occupants all craned their necks to get a better view of those two street sweepers behind whom there now was a noisy procession of the city's floating population extending for half a block. When I crossed Fourteenth Street I glanced back. The street sweepers and the floating population had stopped on the other side and were cheering and waving their arms at someone, but I was in too great a hurry to notice who it was.

As I entered our office building I met one of my friends. I was hurrying past him when he caught my arm and said: "Where did you get that thing?" "What thing?" I asked, looking around to see if anything foreign had attached itself to me. "That thing on your head!" he almost shouted. "Why, I just bought it," I replied. "You ought to get one. Best thing I know of to protect you from the sun."

"Look here," he said persuasively. "Don't you go into the office with that drapery on! If you do Edison'll fire you. Go on up to the attic, take those curtains down and put them away where no one will see them."

I don't know why I took his advice, but I did. I unwound the puggree and sent it to the girl I was engaged to in Canada. She wrote me that she was delighted with it, that she never had seen a more beautiful Roman sash. —From "Edison's Open Door," by ALFRED O. TATE. (New York: Dutton.)

The Gulls

Under the hull of the ship
The gulls drop,
The gulls rise
In the angle of the anchor-chain and its shadow,
In the depths between the hull and its rippling shadow,
In the gray English sunlight lovelier far than of Africa,
Than the unwinking Mediterranean blue,
Rise, dip, wheel, cry the gulls, hanging and floating
In the spring morning sunlight over Thames.

ADA HARRISON

Dude Ranching Started This Way

HOWARD EATON and his two brothers, Willis and Alden, started it—the dude business, and they started it by accident, the way all the original dude wranglers started. And they had no idea at the time what they were starting. The business just happened to them, and it grew like Topsy; strong and exuberant, and because it couldn't help itself.

Howard and Willis and Alden Eaton were three young men from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who had a big horse ranch up in the Dakotas. Howard, the oldest, came out first—he came in the seventies—and Willis and Alden joined him later. The Eaton brothers were extremely popular. That's the main secret of the dude business. You have to be popular to be a successful wrangler. If you're not, you'd better go back to cattle or horses or sheep. Personality doesn't make so much differencs to them. But the Eaton brothers were so popular that a number of their friends wanted to come out to the Dakota ranch for the summer and for the autumn hunting, and pretty soon the Eaton brothers, like a good many other popular and hospitable people, found they were spending more money on their friends than they were making from their horses. One of the friends made a brilliant suggestion—he suggested that the visitors to the Eaton ranch help pay expenses. A little later, another friend made an even more brilliant suggestion; he suggested that the visitors pay more than their expenses.

And that's the way the dude business started.

The soil, however, was ripe, and the dude business has about as solid a foundation as any business I know. The demand was there before the supply. . . . *All* good businesses, like all useful inventions, come into being willy-nilly, because the demand is there first.

As a matter of fact, the demand for the dude business started not long after John Colter discovered Wyoming. From the very beginning adventurous people "wanted to see the West"; tourists, and hunters, and writers, and young men who wanted to dig for gold or, later on, to become cowboys. . . . Even at its most dangerous the West had plenty of tourists, exploring or hunting, and as soon as it was possible to go west without much danger of being scalped, the dude business formally began.—From "Powder River," by STRUTHERS BURT. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"My presence shall go with thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of stress, such as the world has been experiencing during the last few years, men have turned for solace to loved promises of the Bible. One such passage is found in the fourteenth verse of the thirty-third chapter of Exodus. According to the record, Moses, having become doubtful of success in leading the Israelites onward toward the promised land, was reassured by God's promise, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest."

While bringing some measure of comfort to tired humanity, this promise and other passages of Holy Writ have generally been associated with religious emotional ecstasy, or regarded as applicable only to past eras. Few have realized that they are spiritually scientific statements. Because of this misunderstanding, much of the healing message contained in the Bible's precious promises has been lost to mankind for centuries.

In our own time, the scientific import of Love's healing promises has been revealed to humanity through Mary Baker Eddy's discovery of Christian Science. Through spiritual research and revelation, Mrs. Eddy discerned that God not only is Love, as the Bible declares, but is self-existent divine Principle or Mind. Of necessity, eternal Mind is expressed in spiritual ideas, which, like their source, are eternal. Thus Mrs. Eddy saw that the divine Mind which, through its ideas, delivered the Israelites from bondage, protected them from starvation during their wilderness wanderings, and healed their diseases, is available here and now. Having discerned these great spiritual truths, she saw that God's healing presence is not confined to any era or people, but that Mind and its ideas are irreversibly knowable and demonstrable.

What can be more heartening to tempest-tossed humanity, struggling with disease, discouragement, and fear, than to know that God's promises of guidance and protection are not limited to ancient times! They are statements of the truth of God's eternal law of good. Through the spiritual understanding gained in Christian Science, one may prove for himself that today, as of old, the radiant promises of the Bible glow with tenderness and power. But to enter into the rest of active spiritual truth, one must humbly abandon self-righteousness and prejudice, "for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him" (Hebrews 11:6).

Christian Science reveals the true creation to be the eternal expression or reflection of divine Mind. The spiritual man, the true selfhood of us all, is God's idea. Therefore, health, security, affluence, wisdom, yea, all good, constitute the true man. On page 336 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes, "God, the divine Principle of man, and man in God's likeness are inseparable, harmonious, and eternal," and she adds: "God and man are not the same, but in the order of divine Science, God and man coexist and are eternal. God is the parent Mind, and man is God's spiritual offspring." This is in accord with Christ Jesus' statement (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one."

To apply these spiritual truths in human affairs is the task which confronts mankind. This is not difficult when one remembers that all good exists eternally in the realm of divine Mind. Obviously, good is brought into one's experience, that is, demonstrated, in the measure that one becomes conscious of the ideas of divine Mind. One must therefore invoke his God-given ability to think rightly, for the apprehension of ideas can take place only within the invisible realm of consciousness. To think constructively is to exercise one's God-given dominion as the offspring of Mind, divine intelligence. One becomes conscious of God's presence in proportion to his understanding of God as ever-present good, and of man's true individuality as God's intelligent reflection.

Only material sense, which is neither permanent nor real, presents man as other than spiritual and perfect. God's presence is with each one who is learning to be a right thinker, and, delivering him from the afflictive and destructive beliefs of mortal mind, gives him rest—that is, harmonious spiritual activity. Thus the apprehension and utilization of divine ideas equip one to meet the besetments of human conditions. He who expresses gentle courtesy, wise forbearance, and compassionate forgiveness shows forth the presence of God. Amid the ceaseless friction of human contacts, his understanding of his oneness with Love shines forth as sweetness and poise. Depression, fear, hopelessness, sickness find no abiding place in his consciousness, for Love is there. Where Love is, Life is, and no destructive element can abide in the radiance of Love and Life.

Divine ideas provide the solution to human problems. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 504), "The rays of infinite Truth, when gathered into the focus of ideas, bring light instantaneously, whereas a thousand years of human doctrines, hypotheses, and vague conjectures emit no such effulgence." May we lovingly and courageously accept and utilize in our human experience the effulgence of Mind, knowing that there is no presence but omnipresence, no power but omnipotence, and no knowledge but omniscience. The radiant presence of God is a law of annihilation to the ignorance of mortal mind. Thus Mind's ideas heal disease, still the tempestuous waves of fear, and reveal the true man at one with God, safe in boundless Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

"A minha face irá contigo"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

NAS horas de aflição, como as que o mundo atravessou durante os últimos anos, volvem-se os homens, à procúra de alívio, para as bélas promessas da Bíblia. Encontra-se uma délas no versículo catorze do capítulo trinta e três do Exodo. De acôrdo com o texto, Moisés, tomado de dúvidas quanto ao bom êxito em conduzir os Israelitas para a terra da promissão, recobrou ânimo com a promessa de Deus: "A minha face irá contigo, e eu te darei descanso".

Embora esta promessa e outros trechos das Escritúras Sagradas venham trazer algum reconfôrto à humanidade cansada, atribuem-se, em geral, essas promessas ao êxtase emocional religioso ou, então, só se consideram aplicáveis em épocas já passadas. Pouca gente se compenetrou de que elas são afirmações espiritualmente científicas. Em virtude deste equívoco, muitas das mensagens curativas contidas nas preciosas promessas da Bíblia estiveram, durante séculos, perdidas para a humanidade.

Em nossos próprios dias, o significado científico das promessas de cura que o Amôr nos garante, foi revelado à humanidade pelo descobrimento da Ciência Cristã, por Mary Baker Eddy. Mrs. Eddy discerniu, pela investigação espiritual e pela revelação, não ser Deus sómente Amôr, como a Bíblia declara, mas tambem Princípio divino, ou Mente, que existe de per si só. A Mente eterna deve, por fôrça, exprimir-se em idéias espirituaes que, à semelhança de sua fonte, são eternas. Dest'arte verificou Mrs. Eddy ser a Mente divina aquela, que pelas suas idéias libertou os Israelitas do cativeiro, os protegeu contra a morte à míngua enquanto peregrinavam através do deserto, curando-lhes tambem as doenças, e que dessa mesma Mente podemos utilizar-nos aqui e agora. Logo que percebeu estas grandes verdades espirituais, viu ela que a presença curativa de Deus não se circunscreve a uma determinada época ou povo; pelo contrário, nada impede que a Mente e suas idéias sejam conhecíveis e demonstraveis.

Nada póde incutir maior coragem nesta humanidade acossada pelas tempestades, e que luta contra a doença, o desânimo e o médo, do que saber que as promessas de guía e proteção feitas por Deus não se limitam sómente aos tempos antigos! São elas afirmações da verdade da eterna lei divina do bem. Por meio da compreensão que adquirimos na Ciência Cristã, podemos provar a nós mesmos que, hoje como outróra, as promessas radiosas da Bíblia brilham de ternura e poder. Mas para entrarmos no repouso da verdade espiritual ativa, preciso se torna que abandonemos humildemente os nossos preconceitos e convencimento, "pois é necessario que o que se chega a Deus, creia que ha Deus e que se mostra remunerador dos que o buscam" (Hebreus 11:6).

A Ciência Cristã revéla que a verdadeira criação é a eterna expressão ou reflexo da Mente divina. O homem espiritual, a verdadeira individualidade de todos nós, é a idéia de Deus. Portanto, a saúde, a segurança, a afluência, a sabedoría, emfim, o bem na sua totalidade, constitúem o verdadeiro homem. Na pagina 336 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com Chave para as Escritúras), escreve Mrs. Eddy: "Deus, o Princípio divino do homem, e o homem à semelhança de Deus são inseparaveis, harmoniosos, e eternos", e acrescenta: "Deus não é o homem e o homem não é Deus, mas na ordem da Ciência divina, Deus e o homem coexistem e são eternos. Deus é a Mente origem, e o homem o rebento espiritual de Deus", o que está de acôrdo com a declaração de Cristo Jesus (S. João 10:30): "Eu e o Pai somos um".

A aplicação destas verdades espirituais aos assuntos humanos é a taréfa que se apresenta à humanidade. E esta taréfa não será difícil se nos lembrarmos de que o bem todo existe para sempre no reino da Mente divina. É claro que o bem se manifesta na nossa experiência, isto é, fica demonstrado, à medida em que nos tornamos concientes das idéias da Mente divina. Precisamos, portanto, invocar a habilidade que Deus nos dá de pensar corrétamente, porque a compreensão das idéias só pode surgir dentro do reino invisivel da conciência. Quando pensamos de modo construtivo exercemos o domínio que Deus nos concede como rebentos que somos da Mente, inteligência divina. Quanto mais compreendermos que Deus é o bem sempre presente, e que a verdadeira individualidade do homem não é senão o reflexo inteligente de Deus, tanto mais teremos conciência da presença de Deus.

Só o sentido material, que não é duradouro nem verdadeiro, dá ao homem aspéto diferente do espiritual e do perfeito. A presença de Deus acompanha todo aquêle que está aprendendo a pensar corrétamente e, ao libertal-o das crenças aflitívas e destruidoras da mente mortal, dá-lhe descanso, isto é, dá-lhe atividade espiritual harmoniosa. Desta forma, o conhecimento e a utilização das idéias divinas fornecem-nos os meios para enfrentar as aperturas das condições humanas. Aquêle que mostra cortesía amavel, sábia tolerância, e perdôa cheio de compaixão, manifesta a presença de Deus. No meio dos atritos incessantes dos contactos humanos, a compreensão da unidade com o Amôr irradia-se sob a forma de brandura e equilíbrio. A depressão, o médo, o desespêro e a doença não encontram moradía em sua conciência, pois aí reina o Amôr. Onde estiver o Amôr, estará a Vida, e nenhum elemento de destruição póde permanecer no resplendor do Amôr e da Vida.

As idéias divinas resolvem os problemas humanos. Mrs. Eddy escreve em *Science and Health*, pag. 504: "Os raios da Verdade infinita, quando se condênsam no fóco das idéias, fazem jorrar instantaneamente luz, ao passo que mil anos de doutrinas, hipóteses e vagas conjeturas humanas não emitem tal fulgôr". Aceitemos e utilizemos, com amôr e com coragem, a fulgência da Mente na nossa experiência humana, sabendo que nenhuma presença existe senão a omnipresença, nenhum poder senão a omnipotencia, nenhum conhecimento senão a omniciência. A presença radiosa de Deus é uma lei de aniquilamento para a ignorância da mente mortal. E assim, as idéias da Mente curam as doenças, serenam as vagas tempestuosas do médo, e revélam o verdadeiro homem, posto a salvo na Vida ilimitada, em união com Deus.

Informações acerca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

February Flower

THE stars, a swarm of bees,
Are crawling night's cold sky
And clustering where trees
Of honey tower most high.

Nightlong a searchlight throws
Broad rays, and we remark
A lily-plant which grows
Tall petals through the dark.

KEITH THOMAS

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
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OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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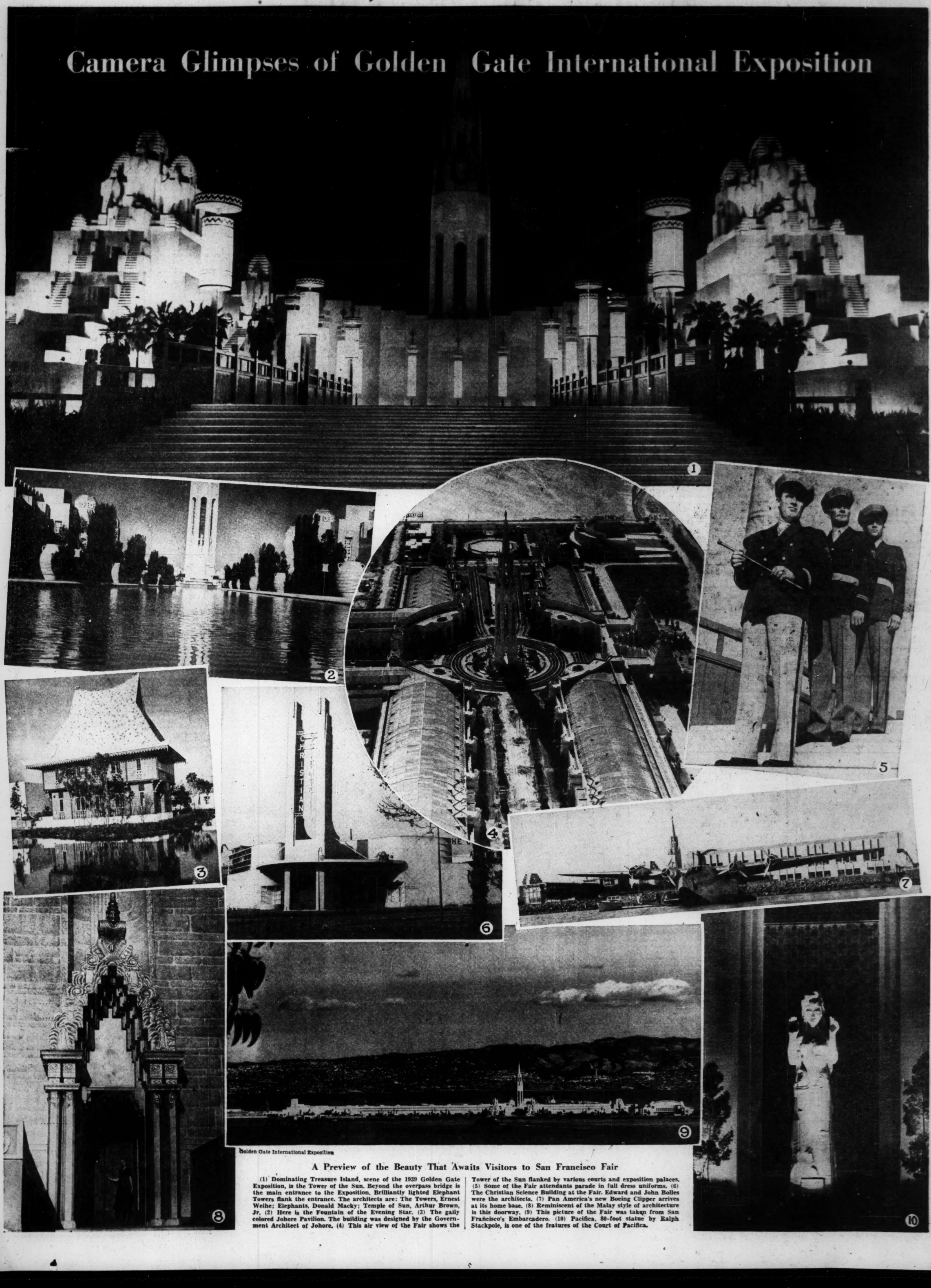
Camera Glimpses of Golden Gate International Exposition



Golden Gate International Exposition

A Preview of the Beauty That Awaits Visitors to San Francisco Fair

(1) Dominating Treasure Island, scene of the 1939 Golden Gate Exposition, is the Tower of the Sun. Beyond the overpass bridge is the main entrance to the Exposition. Brilliantly lighted Elephant Towers flank the entrance. The architects are: The Towers, Ernest Weihe; Elephants, Donald Macky; Temple of Sun, Arthur Brown, Jr. (2) Here is the Fountain of the Evening Star. (3) The gaily colored Johore Pavilion. The building was designed by the Government Architect of Johore. (4) This air view of the Fair shows the Tower of the Sun flanked by various courts and exposition palaces. (5) Some of the Fair attendants parade in full dress uniforms. (6) The Christian Science Building at the Fair. Edward and John Bolles were the architects. (7) Pan America's new Boeing Clipper arrives at its home base. (8) Reminiscent of the Malay style of architecture is this doorway. (9) This picture of the Fair was taken from San Francisco's Embarcadero. (10) Pacifica, 80-foot statue by Ralph Stackpole, is one of the features of the Court of Pacifica.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1939

New Car Doors Can Do Without Outer Handles

All lock and unlock from inside electrically; Haverhill man obtains patent on device.

Motors and Motorways

A Haverhill, Mass., inventor has discovered a way to eliminate automobile door handles.

Taking his cue from the automobile industry which is streamlining door handles to eliminate their potential menace to passenger safety, Richard F. Joyce has found that all four doors of a car can be automatically locked and operated from a centralized control mechanism located on the dashboard.

If thieves leap on the running board of the Joyce-designed car, they will be surprised to find nothing there to hold on to. Passengers thrown suddenly forward by extra pressure upon the brakes will not catch their clothing or be bumped by door handles. Children trying to open car doors from the inside will find the mechanism too complicated and thus will ride with greater safety.

That the invention went through the United States Patent Office in about the fastest time recorded for any lock mechanism is taken by the inventor as a tribute to the simplicity and safety features of his new device which allows doors to be closed from the inside by small flap handles or raised window panels. All doors automatically lock when closed.

The right front door is opened by a turn of the key. All other doors operate from the dashboard by a control, built in like a radio dial. A movable lever moves into any one of five slots located in positions similar to those of the standard gear shift. Four of the slots control the four doors, while the fifth slot opens all doors simultaneously. Shift into one slot, and one of the doors opens automatically.

In the rear seat compartment is a safety lever, which operates rear doors for the convenience of rear-seat passengers. It is difficult for children to operate but simple for adults who understand the mechanism. With doors closed, there is no opening them without using the safety levers.

Elimination of door handles is said by the inventor not only to enhance the beauty of the car but to make the automobile virtually foolproof against thieves. Although designed primarily for automobiles, the inventor said the lock was adaptable to many other uses.

* * *

Stop That Skid!

Efforts to reduce the skidding tendencies of automobiles have been climaxed in St. Albans, Vt., by the discovery of chemical compounds which, when splashed upon rubber tires, have the effect of increasing traction to the point where the inventors say that skidding is virtually eliminated.

The manufactured products, known as Skid-Chek, will stay on tires for 24 hours on one application. It looks like ordinary flour and is put on tires either with a brush or by spreading it on the garage floor and running the tires over it. Moisture causes it to bind, so that the wheels will not spin, according to manufacturers.

Pedestrians can use it on their rubbers for a non-skid surface in walking over icy pavements. It is also said to keep the windshield clear in icy weather. Or drop it on the front stoop and front walk for a safe passage.

* * *

Central Car Heating

Winter motoring without overcoats has been made possible by both Nash and Studebaker this year. Latest reports come from the Studebaker's so-called "climatizer" which introduces central heating to the automobile.

The Studebaker heating unit is located beneath the front seat, drawing fresh air into the car through filters located underneath the front doors, and distributing the heat to both front and rear compartments through grills located on both ends of the front seat.

Thus, hot air is not thrown into the faces of front seat occupants but is diffused around the floodboards, then rises slowly to the roof. Stude-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and slightly colder tonight, lowest temperature in the upper 20s Thursday partly cloudy and colder; moderate northeast to northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy with snow tonight and possibly in east portion Thursday morning; slightly colder tonight; colder Thursday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder with rain or snow tonight and snow in north portion Thursday morning.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain and colder tonight. Thursday partly cloudy and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast winds tonight shifting to northwest on Thursday over north portion and strong southwest shifting to northwest winds over south portion. Weather overcast with rain tonight and partly cloudy on Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	30	Minneapolis	-20	-20
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans		
Chicago	20	20	New York	48	44
Denver	26	24	Norfolk	66	56
Helena	30	28	Philadelphia	56	48
Kansas City	28	22	St. Louis	28	24
Los Angeles	52	50	S. Francisco	50	50
Miami	72	72	Washington	64	54

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 15.
B—Minimum, Feb. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:02 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Thursday, 9:16 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:45 p. m.

Maine Waffles!

Governor's Wife Beats 'em Up

Mrs. Lewis O. Barrows Likes to Cook up a Batter of Crisp Cakes in the Executive Mansion Kitchen.

Fortunate are Maine legislators who, during the legislative session do not go to their homes over the week ends for then it is that they look forward to an invitation to supper at the Governor's Mansion, a home-cooked meal prepared by the Governor's wife herself.

While Mrs. Barrows stands for starch Americanism in her kitchen, the Governor preaches it in public life. Today, addressing the Rotary Club luncheon in Boston, he warned that "Communistic propaganda is making great headway in our Nation today."

"We are definitely within our sanity when we entertain daily the thought that the one aim and ambition of the "isms" laboring within our midst is to arouse our Nation in foreign entanglements," he said.

"The liberty of our people stands in jeopardy so long as un-American groups are allowed to carry on their programs of prejudice and parlance."

New Hampshire Seeks Defense From Out-of-State Parolees

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 15—New Hampshire law enforcement agencies complain that they enjoy little co-operation from certain other States, parolees of which have been responsible for six of the last 15 murders in the State. It has been found that parolees from other States enter without law enforcement officials here being advised of the matter. It has also been the experience that facts about out-of-State parolees cannot be learned until some action is taken against them.

* * *

Branch Banking Pushed

The endeavor of a chain banking group to obtain branch banking legislation in New Hampshire is meeting strong opposition. The backers of the move are connected with the Indian Head National Bank of Nashua, chief link in a chain that includes banks in Derry, Exeter, and Wilton. Through an association of interested persons, they have carried on propaganda, explaining that with branch banking it would be possible to extend facilities to communities now without such service, that through union of a number of banks a strong bank with ability to make large loans would be provided, and that customers of any branch would be doing business with the main bank.

On the other side, it is pointed out that New Hampshire as a unit banking State has built an impressive record for withstanding depression, while branch banking institutions in neighboring States have toppled.

* * *

Sports for Ossipee

A winter sports center of overshadowing proportions is said to be projected at Ossipee. The aerial passenger tramway at Cannon Mountain will be rivaled by one at Ossipee. Unlike the Cannon Mountain enterprise, which is under the State, the new venture will be private.

Gertrude Gets Another Key

Waiting for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to appear at City Hall this morning was Gertrude Lawrence, British actress, appearing currently in "Susan and God" at the Shubert Theater. In the Mayor's office she appeared in the role of "goodwill ambassador" of the two World's Fairs—in New York and San Francisco.

Shortly before noon Mayor Tobin arrived. Miss Lawrence watched him alight from his limousine. While she was still peering out into the fog the Mayor entered behind her. Turning quickly, she cried: "My, how'd you get in? We didn't see you."

There was an uncomfortable pause, during which the Mayor inquired who the visitor was—being none the wiser when her name, alone, was given.

He finally realized that he faced the actress to whom he was scheduled to present a key to the City of Boston, as she presented invitations to attend both fairs.

The atmosphere cleared and the exchange of courtesies went off nicely.

Later Miss Lawrence revealed that she now has 14 keys to cities—all resembling each other quite closely, since they are actually made by the fair managements and presented to the various city mayors ready for presentation by them to Miss Lawrence.

Patronage Bill Up in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—The State Legislature received a favorable report today on a "compromise" proposal to place patronage plums out of the reach of Legislators.

The report was transmitted to the House by Representative Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr., leader of the Republican majority, after the session had been delayed for almost an hour by conferences reflecting the controversy provoked by the proposal.

The text of the substitute bill:

"The General Assembly or the Governor with the consent of the General Assembly or either House thereof, shall not appoint or elect any member of the General Assembly during the term for which he was elected to the General Assembly to any administrative, executive or judicial position or office to which there is attached any compensation for services.

"The provisions of this act shall not prevent the election or appointment during the 1939 session of the General Assembly of any member of the 1939 General Assembly to any administrative, executive or judicial position or office which was held by any such member on Jan. 4, 1939. This act shall take effect from its passage."

Dog Track Men Seek Dates In Boston Garden

Public hearing on betting called for Faneuil Hall tomorrow afternoon—Hanson rejects track.

Although defeated in attempts to set up dog racing tracks in at least six communities of Eastern Massachusetts, the interests behind greyhound racing now seek to introduce their enterprise with pari-mutuel betting at the Boston Garden.

This move comes within 10 days of the latest setback to dog racing. Following a public hearing in the Town Hall at Hanson, Mass., at which spirited opposition to the project was voiced, the Board of Selectmen, Arthur H. Gadd, chairman, voted unanimously to deny a petition for license.

Backers of dog racing, who lost one of the State's three tracks last November when the people of Hampden County voted out the track at Agawam, have been refused permission recently to establish new tracks at Hyde Park in Boston, Wareham, Pembroke, Hanson, Marshfield, and Rehoboth.

Hope to Rush It Through

Despite this lack of success, sponsors of the plan for race betting at the Boston Garden are hopeful of rushing approval through the Boston City Council following a public hearing at Faneuil Hall tomorrow afternoon. The hearing was called yesterday by the Councilors on less than 48 hours' notice.

Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, in whose ward the Garden is situated, said he "knows of no objection" to the proposal, but favors a public hearing to permit opponents to express themselves.

It was announced that the Councilors plan to consider the requested permit for the track immediately after the public hearing tomorrow, so that if approval is given it might be presented to the State Racing Commission before the final time for the award of racing days. The permit is sought by the Greyhound Racing Association, headed by John Hayes, a Sharon real estate dealer; John E. Maloney and John Lawless, Jr., an investment broker.

Already One in County

The Boston Garden is in Suffolk County, which already has one dog track in operation—that at Revere. The only other greyhound racing in the State is at Dighton in Bristol County.

Opposition to racing in Hanson was headed by the Rev. Earl W. Gardner, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Speaking on dog racing as an "unnecessary evil," he told his congregation "we need paths of righteousness rather than paths for dogs to race on." He was active in circulating a petition of protest against Samoset Amusement, Inc., entering the town.

Assisting Mr. Gardner were a number of prominent townsfolk: Marcus Urann, president of the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company; Carleton I. Pickett, president of the Plymouth County Farm Bureau, and others.

George B. Lourie, Boston lawyer, headed the group which sought a license for the track. The proposed site was a tract of 51 acres in North Hanson, near Brockton.

Shoe City Talks Training Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 15—A move to establish a training center for shoe workers in this City in order to fill demands for various types of trained shoe employees in the factories of this City is being considered by local industrial, civic, and educational leaders.

The problem is one that falls chiefly upon the manufacturers of women's novelty shoes as they have the greatest difficulty finding suitable labor. The interested manufacturers say that they could put 500 more shoe workers to work if they could find them suited for their needs.

Betting Bill Advances

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Amended to give the State 4 per cent instead of 3½ per cent of the betting take at race tracks, a measure to continue pari-mutuel betting in New Hampshire for six years reached the State Senate Feb. 15. The House approved the bill, 259 to 138. The State's only horse track is at Rockingham Park in Salem.

They Bring the Sea Indoors

T. A. Conroy; By a Staff Photographer

New Children's Museum Exhibit

Top, left: Kenneth Ocorr, Staff Preparator; right: Miss J. Frances Keyes, Staff Artist. They made the reproduction of tidal pool and sea-life at the Museum. Bottom: Reproduction of Sandy Beach at Ipswich at Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain.

Children's Museum Exhibits Sea-Life Found in Tidal Pools

Two sea-life exhibits which will be opened at The Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain tomorrow night are remarkable examples of artistic and accurate reproduction. More than 30 different specimens are included in each group—most of the common varieties found on New England beaches and in tidewater pools. These particular exhibits reproduce a tide pool at Scituate and a sandy beach at Ipswich.

The exhibits represent a tremendous amount of preliminary work. This consisted of finding typical regions which were spectacular and yet capable of being reproduced without the loss of so much as a wave cap or a blade of sea-grass. Taking photographs of various regions and studies of the objects to be duplicated was the first step. Many careful drawings were made before the final scene was chosen. A total of 10 field trips was taken to gather this data and the specimens.

The next step consisted of building a model on the scale of three inches to one foot, as complete in every detail as was possible to make them. The color of the water, animal life, seaweed, waves, sky and clouds were all reproduced to scale from the color notes and photographs.

Due to the nature of the specimens, many had to be reproduced artificially as they would soon deteriorate. Plaster and latex moulds were made of many of the specimens and beeswax, crepe paper and cellophane were used in reproducing specimens.

One of the major undertakings in the construction of an exhibit such as these is "tieing-in" the background with the foreground. The large case is blocked off into squares in proportion to blocked off areas on the model. This insures the reproduction in proper proportion of all background objects. The portion of the background above the horizon line, was painted by hand, although certain areas were blended with an air-brush, thereby obtaining an effect almost impossible of accomplishment by hand. The section of the background below the horizon line, was painted in the usual manner but required great skill in "tieing-in" or disguising the part where the vertical background blends into the foreground.

Mrs. Anne O. Peet, Head of the Exhibits Department, supervised the planning and construction of the two exhibits, and to Kenneth Acorr, staff preparator of the Museum and Miss J. Frances Keyes, staff artist, go the credit for the attention to detail of construction. Prior to any work on the actual exhibits a vast amount of preliminary work was necessary.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, President of Clark University, will be the guest speaker at the second of the series of Trustee Lectures to be given at the Museum at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow night. Dr. Atwood's lecture will precede the opening of the new exhibits.

State Motor Insurance At Flat Rate Advocated

A bill which would establish an annual rate of $18 for private motor vehicle insurance and $25 for trucks, was given a public hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Insurance at the State House. Under the bill, proposed by Carl Woekel (R.) of Methuen, who appeared before the committee, a Division of Motor Vehicle Insurance would be set up in the Department of Public Works with the authority to transact liability and motor vehicle coverages.

This uniform rate, Representative Woekel claimed, would be as low as the lowest rate now set in the State and would save the State's motorists $6,000,000 a year. (Previously the low rate district representatives have defeated similar bills that would have raised their already low motor vehicle insurance rates.) Representative Woekel declared that in the five-year period between 1931 and 1936 insurance companies took in $65,000,000 more than they paid out in Massachusetts for car insurance.

Under Representative Woekel's scheme the registration certificate would be the policy also. He said that the State would not advertise for insurance calling "ridiculous" the insurance companies' contentions that they do not want the business, yet continue to advertise for it.

As to the charge that it would put the State into business Representative Woekel answered that the people are the State and that the State already employs 30,000 people. His bill would also prevent the situation, he claimed, whereby an insurance company took $300,000 from automobile owners when it knew it was going to fail. He has already filed bills to investigate two insurance companies.

John W. Downs, General Counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, opposing the measure, called the $18 rate "bait," inasmuch as the bill provides that the State in the future may alter the rates to make up any losses. Mr. Downs said that the lowest rate held possible by the insurance companies was a figure of $31.85.

He also said that the State Supreme Court in 1930 held that some of the provisions incorporated in the Woekel bill were unconstitutional.

A sparsely attended hearing indicated the attitude of perennial defeat which has disparaged both public and legislators alike on car insurance measures and hinted the possible fate of the Woekel measure.

Heavy Fog Holding Up Shipping

Pulling its fog blanket up around its ears again this morning, Boston harbor entered on another day of enforced hibernation. As the dense vapor lay all along the New England coast, numbers of vessels lay at anchor or at their docks, waiting an opportunity to make port or to sail.

Only the Eastern Steamships liners Yarmouth from Yarmouth, N. S., and Acadia from New York, and the Merchants and Miners' freighter Juanita from Norfolk, Va., succeeded in docking at Boston practically on time this morning.

The Acadia's sister ship the Saint John, which reached Boston from New York eight hours late yesterday because of closing of the Cape Cod canal during the thickest of the fog, managed to sail late last night for New York.

The United States Lines' American Farmer, with passengers and freight from London, remained at anchor in the lower harbor this morning. It had been there since yesterday. Near it are five other vessels waiting for the fog to lift before venturing up the harbor. Two more are anchored off the Boston Lightship.

Five colliers and several other vessels are waiting to sail from Boston.

Thick fog halted shipping at Portland, Maine, and at other New England ports.

The American Airlines and Boston & Maine Airways cancelled all flights today to New York and Portland. Yesterday they were able to schedule two or three in the afternoon when the fog lifted for a short time.

The Coast Guard cutter Chelan continued this morning to stand by a derelict drifting in the fog about 40 miles southeast of Nauset Beach on Cape Cod. When the fog lifts it is intended to blow up the wreckage—which is believed to be part of the four-masted schooner Laurie Annie Barnes which grounded on Tuckernuck Shoal on Jan. 17 and disappeared in a gale on Jan. 30.

The United States Weather Bureau at Washington today issued a warning of impending storms all along the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, Maine. Winds this afternoon were expected to be northwest, shifting to northeast tonight.

The Boston Weather Bureau at noon modified the Washington prediction with a statement that though winds would be from the northeast in Maine and other sections of the coast this evening, at Boston they would be from the northwest.

A local thunderstorm a little before 11 a. m., it was reported, raised the temperature from 35 to 55 degrees—only five degrees below the 60 degree record for the date set in 1908. This was the second winter thunderstorm this year, the first having occurred on Jan. 22. Rain and fog would continue through the day with somewhat colder temperatures tomorrow, it was predicted.

Meantime southerly breezes rolled the fog away from Boston Harbor, permitting outbound ships to clear and those anchored in the lower habor to come up and dock.

Fog settling thickly over New York Harbor compelled the Colonial Liner Arrow from Providence, R. I., and the Eastern Steamships' Liner St. John to drop anchor off Clason Point in Long Island Sound early in the morning. Later the mist lifted for a while, permitting cautious movement, then it began to settle slowly once more.

At Cape May, N. J., visibility was zero this morning. From further down the coast came reports of a tornado in North Carolina.

Road Mishaps Show Big Drop

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today thumbed over the accident figures for January on Massachusetts highways and noted an amazing reduction of 590 motor mishaps from last year. His spontaneous reaction is summed up in the single word: "Remarkable."

From a total of 4,084 accidents in January 1938, the State recorded only 3,494 for last month. The fatality record was not so good, 48 occurring last January as compared with 33 in the previous January. The all-time high for January fatalities is 82, set in 1932.

House to Enact U. C. C. Measure

BULLETIN

The Massachusetts House and Senate today rushed to the enactment stage today the bill to reorganize the State Unemployment Compensation Commission. The action was accomplished by a voice vote in both branches.

Enactment of the bill to reorganize the State Unemployment Compensation Commission was scheduled in the House of Representatives today following an unsuccessful attempt by the Republican majority yesterday to force adoption of an emergency preamble.

The preamble, which would have made the law operative immediately upon the Governor's signing, was blocked by the Democratic minority which mustered 69 votes to prevent a two-thirds favoring majority.

The enactment action is not expected to consume much time, as ordinarily this is merely a formal procedure. The Democratic opposition, however, may conduct a brief obstructionist battle against enactment, without hope of success.

When the legislation reaches the Governor, probably tomorrow, he will then decide whether to declare an emergency himself, following a precedent established by Gov. Charles P. Hurley, and making the law immediately operative instead of after a 90-day wait.

Good Peach Crop Forecast Unless Mercury Takes Dip

Massachusetts peach growers will harvest a crop this coming season unless the temperature takes a sudden and unexpected dive in the next few weeks, John Bailey, fruit specialist at Massachusetts State College, said that so far this winter temperatures have not approached the critical point for freezing peach buds.

"Massachusetts is so near the northern limit of peach growing," he said, "that a few degrees temperature one way or the other mean the difference between a normal crop and failure. The winters of 1933-34 and 1934-35 were so hard on peaches that almost one fourth of the trees were killed.

"Fourteen degrees below zero seems to be the critical point for peach buds. If the temperature goes down slowly over a period of a week or so, buds may withstand temperatures as low as -17 degrees. However, if the cold spell comes quickly, killing may occur at -12 degrees.

Around the Corner—

Sergeant Wept—When a stranger entered the Lowell, Mass., Police Station the other day, spoke a few words to the sergeant on duty and left a bundle on the desk, the officer burst into tears.

The man had told him he found the bundle in an alley.

It contained 50 pounds of crushed onions.

* * *

From Aaron to Zylstra—Between those two names in the Harvard University Catalogue this year lie the rest of the 8,583 students. The Smiths are well in the lead again. There are 65 of them. They did much more than keep up with the Joneses—who number only 32 this time.

If Harvard's colors were to be chosen according to names of students there would be no crimson pennants on the dormitory walls. Instead, brown would dominate the color scheme, with a touch of gray and a dash of green. For there are 35 Browns, 12 Grays, and six Greens.

It is interesting to note that Harvard has two Leggs and six Footes. There is a Piano, too. The Cohens outnumber the Kellys 24 to 7. There are no Lodges and only three Lowells. The longest name in the list is Pappadopoulous and the shortest is Au.

* * *

Loyal Support—If an all-girl orchestra is to be appreciated anywhere, it seems it should be in a Young Women's Christian Association—and it is, in Boston at any rate. In fact, the tuning-in of Phil Spitalny's "Hour of Charm" on Monday evenings seems to have become an established ritual in the lobby of the Association's building on Stuart Street.

Waiting in that lobby on a recent Monday, a friend reports he noticed that just as the clock struck nine there was a click from the switchboard followed by a faint buzz from the phone in the newsstand. An authoritative voice at the desk was addressed to the phone there. "It's nine o'clock," it said crisply.

The receiver clicked on the hook again in the newsstand. The attendant slipped over to the radio—and on came the music of Mr. Spitalny's girl musicians.

* * *

Junk Yard Incident—For persons who like to tinker with their automobiles themselves — particularly college students with vehicles of hoary vintage—find automobile junk yards extremely useful. Some of them visit certain yards quite regularly.

One driver we know went down to his favorite yard the other day to find a piece of gas line pipe to replace a cracked one. Well acquainted with the place and its proprietor—and seeing the "boss" was busy in a corner of the yard—he got to work at once on a nearby car which seemed to be in pretty good condition. He had one end of the gas line pulled loose by the time the proprietor appeared. The proprietor seemed excited.

"Hi, there!" he cried. "What are you doing there? That's my car!"

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers. Presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Heart of the North," in technicolor. 1:50, 5, 8. Also "Paris Honeymoon," featuring Bing Crosby. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers. 2, 5:01, 8:11. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 3:25, 6:25, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Say It in French," with Ray Milland and Olympe Bradna. Also "Dark Rapture."

Exeter—
Loretta Young and Richard Greene in "Kentucky," 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. Also "Last Warning," with Preston Foster. 2:05, 4:50, 7:40. Tomorrow: Marsha Hunt and Gordon Jones in "Long Shot." Also "Up the River," starring Preston Foster and Phyllis Brooks.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," starring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Jesse James," with Tyron Power. Also "While New York Sleeps."

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. Also Walt Disney Revue, 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. March of Time, 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Sharpshooters," featuring Brian Donlevy. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"Wings of the Navy," featuring George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Ambush," with Gladys Swarthout and Lloyd Nolan. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Citadel," with Robert Donat. Also Kay Francis in "Secrets of an Actress."

State and Orpheum—
Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., Both theaters: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade," with Jack Holt. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. Tomorrow: Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." Also "My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter.

Repertory—
"Manhattan," with Clark Gable, William Powell and Spencer Tracy. Also "Sinners in Paradise," with John Boles. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"The Miracle of Salt Lake," John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," "Bird Dogs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Devil's Island," featuring Boris Karloff. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Also "Zaza," starring Claudette Colbert, Herbert Marshall and Bert Lahr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.

Trans-Lux—
Latest news. "Crime Doesn't Pay," Travel, Music, and Cartoons.

Tremont—
Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl." Also "A Yank at Oxford," with Vivien Leigh. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Tovarich," with Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Also "The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland.

Uptown—
"The Last Warning," with Preston Foster and Frank Jenks. 7:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7 10.

University—
Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night." 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Live, Love, and Learn," featuring Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Young Dr. Kildare." Also "Say It in French," with Ray Milland.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet in "The Great Waltz." Also March of Time's "State of the Nation—1939." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Young in Heart," with Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Roland Young. Also "Room Service," with the Marx Brothers.

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Recital by Gladys de Almeida, soprano, and Raymond Havens, pianist. 8:30.

Other Events

Ford Hall, Ashburton Place—
Lecture by Prof. Max Lerner, on "If You Mean Democracy," Doors open at 7:30. Lecture at 8.

Tomorrow

Free Public lecture on Christian Science by William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist New Bedford, in the New Bedford Theater, 12 m.

Fogg Art Museum—
Illustrated lecture by Prof. Robert Durant Feild on "The Art of Walt Disney." 4:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Oriental Jewelry by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

House Group Favors Quoddy Plan Survey by Army Engineers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee voted 5 to 3 today approval of a resolution to authorize Army engineers to determine the feasibility of developing tidal power at Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine.

The resolution, introduced by Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, has passed the Senate.

If it passed the House, the Government would have an opportunity to determine whether a tide-harnessing project, the first ever undertaken, was practical.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine urged adoption of the resolution because it "merely permits Army engineers to estimate how much a small power plant would cost" and to continue test borings.

He declared there was "much misunderstanding" over the proposal, first advanced by the late Dexter Cooper, designer of the plans for a huge international project which would have cost $125,000,000.

Mr. Brewster said that while many persons considered the development of Quoddy "a wild vision," he did not know "of any competent engineer who questioned the feasibility" of harnessing the 30-foot tides of the Bay of Fundy.

Photography 100 Years Old

Commemorating the hundredth anniversary of photography, Harvard's Widener Library has assembled a complete history of photography, showing its scientific progress and its increasing use in modern research, scholarship, and entertainment.

Talbot's "The Pencil of Nature," the world's first book of photographs, which was published in 1844, can be read at the exhibit, in a modern "reading machine," which projects microfilm photos of books and newspapers. Talbot reported in the book that his discovery arose from a desire to see the projections of a camera obscura, or pin-hole camera, which dates back as far as Leonardo da Vinci, permanently captured on paper. His task took five years, and included photographs of buildings, individuals, art objects, and nature subjects, as well as attempts at artistic composition.

A stiffly formal, but imposing collection of glass portraits of the members of the Class of 1852 in the first Harvard Senior Class Album is an expert example of early daguerreotypy, which may be viewed.

Dating back to the first formation of silver chloride compound in 1565, the display shows the chemical problems which were slowly solved. At first it was thought that exposure to air, rather than to light, turned silver chloride dark on the photographic negative. An early figure in this development was the English chemist, Humphry Davy, who made crude photographs on sensitized paper, but was unable to "fix" them permanently.

In direct contrast to these 19th century pictures, the most modern photographic marvels are shown, including high-speed "shots" of 1-100,000 of a second exposure taken by Prof. H. E. Edgerton, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Judges Held Need in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—The Legislature received from its Judiciary Committee yesterday a favorable report on a bill authorizing appointment of two additional Superior Court judges.

The measure was urged by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, who asserted the new judges were needed to relieve congestion of business in the courts and to handle emergencies such as those arising from the Waterbury and Merritt Parkway cases.

The bill came before the Legislature with the Committee's stamp of approval. Other measures down for consideration by the Judiciary Committee included proposals to limit the use of court injunctions and the conspiracy charge in labor disputes, indorsed by all parties in the recent campaign.

United States Senator John A. Danaher (R), who based his campaign largely on an appeal for labor support, was among those expected at the hearing to urge adoption of the bills.

Only a few minor bills were passed during the day, both House and Senate devoting the major part of their sessions to receiving committee reports.

Somerville Bond Issue Bill Urged

Two former Somerville Mayors and present Mayor John M. Lynch, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance to urge the passage of Mayor Lynch's bill to allow the City of Somerville to issue 10-year bonds for $316,000 to pay debts which Mayor Lynch contended were run up by the two Mayors serving prior to his term.

Mayor Lynch said the City would not pay the bills out of curent revenue because of the danger of increasing the $43.90 tax rate. He declared the bills could have been paid when they were incurred. "We are now trying to clear the name of Somerville," he said.

Cars Continue to Fill New Wants

Courtesy

Sign introduced by Cleveland Automobile Club notifies all drivers a novice is behind the wheel and deserves consideration.

'Charley'

That's what these two electric eyes are called and are used in Chrysler Laboratories to test the angle of visibility from behind windshields.

They Somehow Go Together

Remember when the automobile was once put away for the whole winter. Now it is an adjunct of skiing as depicted by this new Chrysler ski rack designed to hold four pairs of skis.

New Auto Doors Can Go Without Outside Handles

(Continued from Page 9)

baker owners say that they no longer have trouble with fogged or frosted windows.

★ ★ ★

'Chev.' Again Leads

For the seventh time in the last eight years, Chevrolet reports leadership in passenger car registrations in 1938. The car led the field that year by 100,000 units more than the next in line.

★ ★ ★

Making Tires Hug

Tire treads that maintain continuous contact with the road surface and provide side drainage of water for the best protection against wet weather driving are the product of two years of research announced by John M. Lessells, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Conducted in behalf of the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company, the experiments showed that the chief problem in tire skidding is the layer of water between the tire and the road which acts as a positive lubricant. By supplementing the zig-zag tread design with side drainage groves, Professor Lessels found that the entire tread pattern acts as a drainage mechanism. "This drainage effect is as important as the wiping action of the tread," the M. I. T. professor stated.

Data used by Professor Lessells in his calculations were compiled by Goodrich experts who used a special two-wheel trailer towed by a truck. A sprinkler on the truck sprayed the road with water and instruments attached to the wheels of the trailer, one of which was equipped with a hydraudlic brake while the other ran free, measured the effectiveness of smooth, circumferential and transverse tread patterns as well as the approved angular design in terms of both forward and side slippage in skidding.

★ ★ ★

New Buick Record

Buick sales for January broke all records for this month in the history of the company according to reports out of Flint, Mich.

★ ★ ★

Earlier Auto Show

The Automobile Show will open Oct. 15 in New York this year, the earliest in its history. This is three weeks earlier than last year, the plan being to give dealers a longer fall sales season. A recent poll by the National Automobile Dealers' Association had favored a return to the January Show date.

W. C. H.

Paper Company Officials Commended by Governor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a personal visit to the offices of the Statler Tissue Company in Somerville, warmly commended company officials for their decision to establish an additional plant in that city.

Announcement that the company, manufacturers of a national line of paper products, had picked Somerville for "Plant B" following a survey of other sections of the country, was made by the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission.

Full co-operation with industry in advancing the welfare of the State was promised by the Governor in his talk with the Statler executives.

Viewpoints Clash At Discussions Of 'Baby' Wagner Act

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—Labor and industry presented opposing viewpoints to a legislative committee here considering bills which would make far-reaching changes in Connecticut's legal code relating to industrial disputes.

With a crowd of almost 500 overflowing its hearing room yesterday, the General Assembly's Judiciary Committee listened to arguments for and against a batch of bills, chief among them proposals to establish a State "baby Wagner Act" and to limit the use of court injunctions and the conspiracy charge in strikes.

John A. Danaher, youthful Republican United States Senator, made a special trip from Washington to join the supporters of the legislation, who numbered among their ranks leaders of both the Connecticut Federation of Labor and the State C. I. O. organization, and Labor Commissioner Joseph M. Tone, Democrat.

The Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut was joined by several other employers' organizations in its opposition to a State collective bargaining act, but stood virtually alone against the other proposals aired at the hearing.

John J. Egan, Secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and Representative Nicholas Tomasetti (D), a C. I. O. leader, although disputing on features of bills sponsored by the rival organizations, told the committee that "fair-minded" employers were agreed the Wagner Act had improved labor relations and contended employees in intrastate industry should be given its benefits.

L. A. Howard of Hartford, counsel for the Manufacturers' Association, asserted that his "principal objection" to the bills arose out of the fact that they were modeled upon the Wagner Act. He charged that the national law fosters industrial strife instead of preventing it, prevents "employee discipline," and is "one-sided" because "the employer can't complain of anything."

Reports Awaited From Radio Buoy

Lighthouse service officials hoped today that navigators of vessels sailing Boston's fog-bound harbor would report on the help given them by the newly-installed radio buoy off Deer Island.

The new buoy is officially known as "North Channel Radio Beacon Buoy, No. 10," and is the only one of its kind in service on this part of the coast. It was put in place on Monday.

A 15-foot vertical radiator type of antenna surmounts the red buoy. Every 15 seconds five dashes are sent out on a frequency of 310 kilocycles. The range is four miles.

Here and There in Shops Of the Boston Retail Area

By Janet Trent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Word of the fact that a brand new shop has opened in town usually passes around like wildfire . . . but just in case you've missed hearing of it the new firm of Fred O. Kakas and Son, Inc., has just ensconced itself in a beautifully decorated fur salon right there in the same block with Shreve's and Makanna's and Schrafft's on Boylston Street. At 392-394 to be exact.

Mention furs to a woman and she usually immediately visualizes all the richest and most fashionable outfits obtainable . . . and that's exactly what she'll find here. They carry a full line of furs that includes the popular jackets and boleros and scarfs, as well as coats. And the full length mirrors will allow you to see yourself in full while you're trying on, and considering the plentiful number of good buys there are around. Their selection of short jackets interested us first of all . . . not only because of the price . . . somewhere in the two hundreds . . . but because of their quality. The richness and fullness of the furs; as well as the detail in carrying out the styles. For that matter we were no less impressed with the lush mink coat we were shown that was especially priced at $795. And real mink it was, too. This is of course the price one usually pays for a Jap mink coat, rather than the truly mink; but this seemed to be indicative of the other good buys around. Incidentally if you feel that the matter of the purchase of a fur coat is one that shouldn't be gone into without due thought and discussion with one who really knows furs, you may feel quite confident of any advice given you by this firm.

★ ★ ★

Here's a Place For the Face Tissue

Where do you keep the face tissue in your bathroom? The chances are that you keep it right on the shelf in front of you, and that time and time again you've wished for a better place for it. Because it just naturally takes up a lot of space, and as with everybody else, you can use all the available space (and more, too!) for all the stuff women clutter up bathroom shelves with. Then, too, if yours is one of those "shared" bathrooms, there's always the chance that somebody else wants some space. Which brings us to Hovey's new Bathroom Hamper . . . that sells for $3.98. Which may sound a bit disjointed and unrelated to you . . . but wait a minute. You see the hamper is equipped with a little slot on the side that holds a supply of face tissue! Which is probably just as much of a surprise to you as it was to us! Anyhow there it is, all hidden away, and not eating up extra space in the hamper, or anywhere else. The hampers themselves are the "Pearlwick" make of fibre . . . in white, green, blue, peach, orchid or ivory; and each with pearlized top and chrome trimmed handles. An addition to any bathroom . . . to say nothing of being double handy!

★ ★ ★

This Shirtwaist Draws Attention

If it's a shirtwaist with a touch of the turn-of-the-century about it . . . then do let us steer you, in the direction of Slattery's. Because there on the street floor, right in the Blouse Shop, is a feminine little be-tucked affair that is causing quite a furore! And no wonder . . . it's precisely the kind of blouse you want when you want one that's essentially feminine, and definitely not the tailored type! A little sort of Buster Brown collar is all be-ruffled around the edges with fine Valenciennes lace, as are the edges of the short, puff sleeves and the border of the tucks which, we're told (although we didn't stop to count them all, their word was sufficient!) count up to 77. The little weensey ones that lie so flat and look so minute, you know. They're particularly interesting, though, because they've been filled into a design that goes out broad at the shoulders and then tapers down into a V as it gets down toward the middle of the blouse. Called, by the way, the "L'il Audrey" blouse. And you'll find it equally wearable with your tailored suit, as you will when you complement it by evening with a long, flowing skirt. In white, pale gray, yellow, lime, pink, blue, or violet. For only $2.98!

★ ★ ★

A bit late for a Valentine, but nevertheless a good idea at any time . . . is a beautifully turned out compact at C. Crawford Holidge's. Unusual . . . because it's in the shape of a heart. And in case you're a man, and not quite in the know, it's a compact for loose powder . . . which seems to be what women want nowadays! Less than $3, it is, too.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday Column)

Local Option on Sunday Films

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 15 (AP)—Vermonters now can have Sunday movies and baseball—or let them alone.

Signed by Gov. George D. Aiken today was a new law which granted communities the right to vote on whether baseball, movies, lectures and concerts should be permitted on Sunday.

Within an hour of the time the Governor signed the act, five Burlington residents petitioned for the first vote on the question to be held at the city meeting March 7. Any city or town which desires to may vote. The only requirement is that five legal voters must petition the poll at least 12 days before the March 7 town meetings.

If approved, baseball would be legal after 2 p. m., the other events after 6 p. m.

Sunday motion pictures have had a troubled history in Vermont, particularly in the southern part of the state where a few theaters have been operated openly. Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones said at least one State's Attorney refused to prosecute under the law, but several theaters paid fines and only Monday a theater firm in Springfield pleaded guilty to showing on Sunday and was ordered to pay fines totaling $369.

Mr. Jones said most of the theaters which operated on Sunday regarded the fines as license fees and kept right on operating regularly. Winter sports, tennis and golf would not be restricted by the law.

Newsmen Inspire 'Red' Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee would not have a public investigation, as "the Council is demanding."

Such wide publicity was given to this press-inspired demand by the Councilors and the School Committee for a probe that these elected public officials were not long in appreciating the publicity value of keeping the affair—as newspapermen say—"alive."

Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould—who stated he did not believe there was any Communism in the public schools—on Friday morning of last week commenced an investigation of the American Student Union. He engaged Charles G. Wood of Concord to make the probe. Mr. Wood described himself as a former Federal Commissioner of Conciliation, chiefly devoted to activities of Communists in labor unions. His mimeographed report was ready for the School Committee late the following Monday afternoon. It described the A. S. U. as Communistic.

Prior to considering this report, the School Committee gave the headmaster of the Roxbury School, Robert B. Masterson, a vote of "commendation" for his activities in outlawing meetings of the A. S. U. in the school and blocking "un-American activities" among the pupils. The vote was four to one, Joseph Lee, Jr., dissenting.

At this meeting, Committeeman Lee was engaged in long debate with the other four members of the Committee over his views on Communism and the A. S. U. In the past newspaper reports have attempted to compel Mr. Lee to admit he is a Communist. Mr. Lee has frequently stated he does not support the creed of Marxism.

From Tuesday evening's "red" foray by the School Committee the battle front was shifted to Faneuil Hall yesterday where the City Councilors—after being advised by Councilor Shattuck that it was acting "like so many nervous old women"—invited the Dies Committee to probe Communism in Boston, heard Miss Holmes's lecture on local subversive activities and listened while School Committeeman Lee was excoriated by one of its members.

Suffice to say that City officials of Boston are now sufficiently aroused to keep Communism "alive" without further encouragement by newspapermen. But if Congressman Dies decides to come to Boston he should thank reporters for the invitation!

Hincks' Letter Rouses State

(Continued from Page 1)

Keown said his organization would go ahead with the hearings, pending final determination of the jurisdictional question by the United States Supreme Court on appeal.

He stated that the P. U. C. would not, however, announce its decision in the matter until its jurisdiction had been finally determined by the Supreme Court.

Judge Hincks in his letter referred to the suggestions as an effort to expedite reorganization of the entire New Haven system—a step which has been dragging through various stages of legal procdeure for more than three years.

The I. C. C. is scheduled to begin hearings March 27 on an amended plan or reorganization filed at the end of last year.

Judge Hincks' letter to the trustees proposed that they hasten their studies regarding the earnings of the Old Colony and Boston & Providence Divisions of the road, and make recommendations to the ICC in connection therewith.

He suggested that if the new studies showed, like earlier studies, that the Old Colony is being operated at a loss, that the road ask the ICC for permission to abandon the entire line as an alternative to the partial abandonment already requested.

"I fully realize," he wrote, "that a blanket application to abandon the entire Old Colony system will doubtless encounter opposition, probably public as well as private, in Massachusetts. However, the pendency of the blanket application will serve to emphasize the gravity of the Old Colony situation and perhaps tend to induce more sympathetic consideration for any segmentary abandonment which seems especially necessary."

Police Rewards Sought

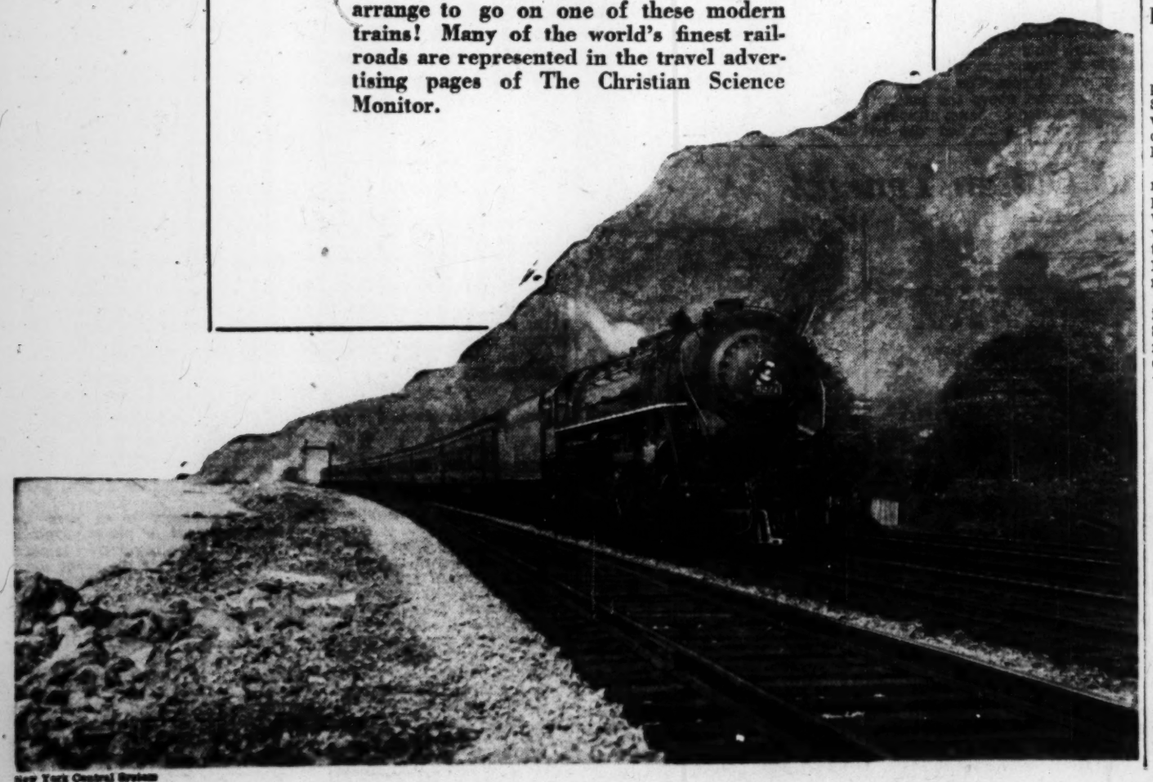
Promotional rewards for Boston policemen who have performed meritorious service are sought in a bill in whose favor Representative Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., (D) of Boston, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service today. The bill would authorize the Commissioner of Police in Boston to give such awards.

With a clear track ahead

Remember the thrill of your first train ride? The car seats covered with red plush and cinders. The engine roared, bell clanged, wheels spun, and the smokestack belched cinders and smoke as the train slowly got under way. And let's not forget the conductor—an imposing figure wearing gold braid, a magnificent watch chain, and a huge lodge-emblem charm.

Today we travel, day or night, at 70 miles an hour over smooth roadbeds, in modern streamlined trains that delightfully resemble exclusive clubs. Unobtrusive service by a trained personnel adds greatly to the pleasure of our journey.

Next time you plan a trip, why not arrange to go on one of these modern trains! Many of the world's finest railroads are represented in the travel advertising pages of The Christian Science Monitor.



New York Central System

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Scythia (Boston) (Ireland only)	Feb. 18	Cunard, E. Bos.	Galway	Feb. 18 4 pm	Feb. 17 1 pm
Aquitania	Feb. 18	90, North River	Cherbourg	Feb. 17 8 pm	Feb. 18 7 am
			Feb. 25		
			Feb. 24		

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 28	Feb. 23 4:00 pm	Feb. 23 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 2	Feb. 25 4:00 pm	Feb. 25 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Feb. 18	Feb. 13 4:00 pm	Feb. 13 7:30 pm
Pres. Pierce	San Francisco	Feb. 24	Feb. 13 4:00 pm	Feb. 19 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing (times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

NEEDED "STITCH"

Regular cleaning and lubrication of watches is an important part of your work. Costly repairs are often avoided by "a stitch in time."

KETTELL, BLAKE and READ

JEWELERS SINCE 1858

387 WASHINGTON ST.

OPP. FRANKLIN ST.

2nd Floor BOSTON

WINTER SPORTS

BASKETBALL

SQUASH

BADMINTON

SWIMMING

Y M C A

316 Huntington Avenue

BOSTON, MASS

Boughs Laid 'Butts to Wind' Keep Old Maine Houses Snug

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—In the rural districts of New England, boughing, or banking, a house in the late fall is a custom that has long endured. Cellars before the days of furnaces in country domiciles were rather sketchy affairs. Generally they extended under only a part of the main building, probably not more than half at the most. Just space enough was needed underground to store the vegetables, apples and the preserves where they would not freeze.

Today all the newer country dwellings are constructed much as they are in the cities. They have substantial brick or cement foundations, commodious cellars and modern heaters. There are few, except in isolated places, that are not reached by coal or oil trucks nowadays. It is among the very old houses that one still finds the residents boughing, or banking, to keep out the biting winds that seem somehow to sift through the boards themselves.

Where inside warmth is derived wholly from stoves or open fireplaces, floors are bound to be cold, and this outside protection helps wonderfully. Families in the humble rough dwellings that one notes in traveling over the country highways and byways of New England sometimes stand rough boards on edge about a foot from the building itself. These are held upright by stakes driven into the ground. Then the space is filled in with sawdust, which may be had for the hauling from the little sawmills found wherever there is woodland.

This manner of banking is undoubtedly warmer than boughing, but is seldom resorted to except by the families whose dwellings are little more than shacks. In the spring they utilize the boards and stakes as firewood.

But boughing a house with fresh, fragrant branches cut from the fir trees in the nearby woodlots is not only a utility but a work of art. There must be a certain form of skill employed in placing the boughs end to end, and over each other, so no gaping holes shall remain. On the farms the youngsters generally make something of a lark of going to the woods, cutting the fir and dragging it home.

But there they generally end their participation in the work. Successful boughing depends upon older heads who have learned from long experience just how the trick is turned. Experts plan to lay the boughs "butts to the wind" so far as possible. Theoretically at least the snow would drive in between these ends without loosening the boughs and there pack in solidly, eventually freezing into a solid barrier through which neither storm nor wind can penetrate.

All through New England this winter one will notice these neatly boughed houses. Somehow there is an air of aristocratic comfort to a trim little cottage, neatly painted white, with green blinds at the windows and green boughs peeping through the snow-packed barrier around the base. All has been made snug and cozy for the long, cold days and nights that lie ahead.

McMahon Seated In Place of Dowd

The Boston City Council had full membership of 22—a Councilor from each ward—for the first time in many weeks today with the election of Representative George F. McMahon yesterday to fill the vacancy in Ward 8 caused by the resignation of John F. Dowd, now Sheriff of Suffolk County.

Mr. McMahon received 2,300 votes, nearly 400 more than his nearest rival. Ten candidates sought the office and 6,985 votes were cast. The large number seeking election made it virtually impossible for any candidate to receive support of a majority of the voters and although Mr. McMahon was the winner about 4,500 people voted against him and for other candidates.

Results of the special election are as follows:

G. F. McMahon	2300
Edward Maloof	259
Albert Gardner	491
John J. O'Brien	115
J. F. Donahue	37
M. J. Manning	169
W. F. Hurley	1903
T. W. Howie	682
Paul J. Lawrence	59
G. J. Manning	900
Blanks	70
Totals	6985

Freeport Reviews 150 Years

FREEPORT, Maine, Feb. 15 (AP)—The sesqui-centennial of this town, which advertises itself as "the birthplace of Maine," went almost unnoticed yesterday by its 3,000 inhabitants.

Freeport's claim rests largely on a tradition that in its 160-year-old Jameson Tavern was signed an agreement by which Maine was erected into a State. The building, still in use as a residence, bears a plaque, put there by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1914, saying:

"Jameson Tavern, where commissioners met in 1820 and signed the papers which separated Maine from Massachusetts and established it as an independent State."

In recent years, researchers have disputed the tavern story, noting that an Act of Congress gave Maine statehood, that the Commissioners merely negotiated the division of public property between the new State and its parent, and that, furthermore, its members never met in Freeport.

Originally known as Harraseeket, also the name of the river that links it with the sea, the town was incorporated Feb. 14, 1789. One of Maine's busiest fishing ports in the early years of the nineteenth century, Freeport later became a shipbuilding center, and sailing ships from its yards plowed the oceans until iron and steel took the place of wood in marine construction. In recent years, shoe manufacturing has been the town's chief industry.

Trees

Westfield, Mass., City Forest

Architectural in the regularity of its pattern, this study of trees, snow cover and shadows pictures the Westfield forest as it appeared after a recent snowfall.

These trees are a part of a red pine lot planted in 1921 at Montgomery, 16 miles northwest of Springfield, on the watershed of one of the city reservoirs. An average of 25,000 trees, obtained free from the State, is planted each year. A total of 740,000 trees have been set out, mostly since 1921. These average 1,000 to the acre. Plantings include white pine, red pine, Scotch pine, Norway spruce and white spruce.

WPA workers have been steadily employed for several years in planting and trimming.

Trees which have had to be cleared out, and branches cut from others, have been turned over to the City Welfare Department to be used as fire wood—with a substantial saving to the City in fuel costs. Eventually the trees will be cut and sold for use as lumber. The average age of maturity is estimated at 50-60 years.

Disney's 'Children' Arrive at Harvard

Last June Walt Disney donned an academic gown and stepped up to the commencement platform in Sever Quadrangle to receive an honorary degree from the hands of Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard. And now, Mr. Disney's "children"—Mickey and Minnie Mouse, Donald Duck, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, and, yes, even Ferdinand the Bull—have come to Harvard, too!

Not actually, of course. These talented "actors" are too busy in Hollywood to have much time for scholastics. Their present "engagement" in Fogg Museum is therefore handled by realistic proxies. It's all part of a special exhibit explaining the technical procedures underlying the screen cartoons of the Disney Studios by sketches, models, color diagrams, and finished celluloid transparencies.

Arrangements for the display, the apparatus for which is a loan from Mr. Disney himself, were made by Robert D. Feild, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard, who worked in the Disney Studios last summer. Dr. Feild, who has just been given a concluding appointment by University authorities (officially because there is no room for promotion in his department, although it is rumored unofficially that his teaching methods were considered too informal), is now the focal point in a student-and-faculty-versus-administration controversy over the concluding appointments policy.

The emphasis of the display is on the development of ideas leading up to the filming of a Disney feature. Rough blue-pencil sketches of the first story ideas are shown, followed by more elaborate development of character, and various sketch experiments in background design to fix the mood of the presentation. A scene of Mickey and Minnie Mouse, the rodent roustabouts, riding on a merry-go-round is used to illustrate the method of superimposing five celluloid layers, each containing a separate portion of the animated picture.

To depict the exhaustive preparatory work needed in filming "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," there are exhibited preliminary sketches of animal characters and various suggestions for humorous sequences; elaborate scale drawings of the characters, together with details of clothing, facial expression, and motion; and color directions.

To climax what might be called "Disney Week" at Harvard, Dr. Feild will begin a series of four illustrated lectures on "The Art of Walt Disney" tomorrow afternoon. These lectures will be free to the public.

Alert Candidate Wins Ad on Ballot In Swampscott

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—Sample ballots for Swampscott's annual non-partisan election were issued today and to say that candidates for the various town offices—except James W. Buchanan—were irked, would be no overstatement.

Mr. Buchanan, it was declared, had dusted off an ancient statute on town and city elections which permits a candidate three words on the ballot to explain his political party or principles. One of five candidates for three places on the Board of Selectmen, hit upon the slogan "economy with efficiency."

Protests were of no avail. Town Counsel Lester B. Morley held "economy with efficiency" to be quite within good taste and the meaning of the law, and now it is too late for others to emulate Mr. Buchanan.

Repeal Advocates Of Teacher's Oath Seek New Victory

Advocates of repeal of the Teachers Oath Law were today preparing to follow up in the House and Senate their advantage gained when the Legislative Committee on Education voted eight to seven for repeal after yesterday's all-day hearing on a proposal to wipe out the law adopted in 1935.

The Committee wasted no time in voting. Eight Republicans, headed by Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, Chairman of the Committee, and Representative Ralph V Clampit (R) of Springfield, House Chairman, favored repeal. Five Democrats and two Republicans voted to retain the law placed on the statute books through a campaign conducted by the American Legion and the Hearst newspapers.

Repeal proponents were certain today their legislation would be successful this year. However, they are prepared to do everything possible to plug any leaks which might result in unexpected defeat.

So close is the margin that it cannot be relied upon definitely to reveal the trend in the House and Senate on the question.

Last year the Committee also voted eight to seven for repeal, but the measure was killed in the Senate finally by a vote of 19 to 17. Of course, last year Governor Hurley was ready to repeal his veto action of 1937 if the repeal measure reached him. Thus the proponents of repeal did not make a particularly concerted drive. This year they have the assurance that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will sign a repeal measure.

Munger Hall at Wellesley To Mark Sixth Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 15—Munger Hall, one of the two co-operative dormitories at Wellesley College, is celebrating its sixth anniversary today. To mark the event, Miss Mildred McAfee, President of the College, the class deans, and several members of the faculty will be guests of honor at a dinner this evening.

The girls who live in Munger are earning their way through college. They are expected to do an hour of work a day plus at least an "hour of bells" a week, and in return for their work they have $300 taken off their tuition and board.

One hundred and fourteen girls live in Munger. They are sophomores, juniors and seniors. Norumbega, the other co-operative house, is for freshmen and sophomores. Seniors usually take the morning jobs so that they will be through early. Some wait on breakfast table, others have charge of the breakfast dishes, some sweep corridors, and one girl has the job of polishing the elevator.

Juniors generally have luncheon jobs. They set the tables, wait on table, or wash the dishes. Luncheon is served at two different periods so that half the girls wait on first lunch and half on second. There is also the linen job which consists of changing tablecloths and counting all the linen for the laundry. The sophomores usually have the dinner jobs.

Munger is the newest of the college dormitories. The Head of House is Mrs. H. P. Alexander, a Wellesley graduate. As Munger was built for a co-operative house it has all the modern conveniences which would aid the girls. The girls do all the work except the cooking. In addition to the regular job each girl must keep her room in order.

The bell duty consists of answering telephones and the doorbell and taking packages. Over Saturday and Sunday the girls have "long bells" which means duty for a whole afternoon or evening. But this is not so difficult because it only comes twice a semester, and there are always two girls on duty together.

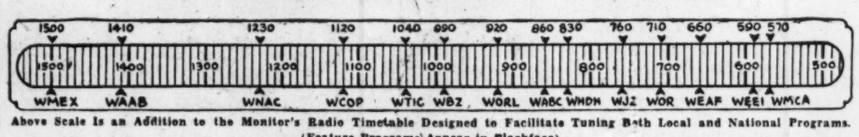
Passage Asked For Race Bill

Speaking on a bill filed by Representative Roland D. Sawyer, (D) of Ware, which would prohibit discrimination because of race, color, or creed, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, M. W. Bullock, Negro assistant to the Commissioner of Correction, told the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry yesterday that it was a shame any group of people in America should have to appear before a committee and petition legislation such as this.

Mr. Bullock declared practically no Negroes are employed in "white collar" jobs in the public utilities of Massachusetts. "It is impossible for my group to get employment in any of the public utilities," he said.

Roy F. Teixeira, Vice-President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the law was broad enough to cover all persecuted groups. A similar law is in effect in Wisconsin and New York, he said.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather: sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Lone Ranger":	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Four Stars Tonight"		Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	"Dance Time"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Whaler Morgan's Last	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	Voyage": Chanteys by	Johannes Steele, news
9:00 George Raft and	Lenny Hayton's Orch.	"Town Hall Tonight"	Glee Club and choir of	Jerry Baker; orchestra
9:15 Gloria Dickson in	Lenny Hayton's Orch.	with Fred Allen and	Seaman's Bethel	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:30 "Twice Around	"Wings for the Martins":	Company; interview;	"Jewish Contributions to	American Forum: "Fortification of Guam"
9:45 the Clock"	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Civilization"	
10:00 "It Can Be Done":	Variety program: solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Famous Jury Trials":	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	ists; quartet; orch.	Musical Knowledge	dramatization	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Mark Sullivan: Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"Music Counter": Harold	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 sical Weekly	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Stokes' Orchestra; vo-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: music	News; weather: music	News Service	calists	Amateur Night in Har
11:15 Sports: music	"Roundelay"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	lem: variety
11:30 Little Jackie Hel-	Veterans of Foreign	"A Strange Visitor"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 ler's Orchestra	Wars program	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Bill Elliott, songs	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Beauty Hints"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Beauty talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	the Air"	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"George and Juanita"	"Pianologues"
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; music. "Checker-	Sketch: organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Nancy James: sk	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Noonday Musicale"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice: organ; violin	"The Happy Gang"	New York Advertising
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Ramblers"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Interview	Club Luncheon: Gov.
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Hillbilly music	Lewis O. Barrows, Me.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Betty and Bob': sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sylvia Clyde, soprano;	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30 American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Emil Corman, baritone;	"We Cover Washington"
2:45 of the Air	Hymns of All Churches	"Don Artiste": pianist	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Soprano recital
3:00 News Service	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert orchestra	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	Rochester Philharmonic	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"The Rich Harmonies"	Sport reports
3:30 Music Hour: Key-	Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 board concert	Weather: news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Lebrun Sisters	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Government Reports"	Sport reports
4:15 "Varieties"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 Orch.: Dog Talk	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Anderson Stories	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather: sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Tito's "Swingtet"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Income Tax Talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 Network Talk	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"This Changing World"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Sen. Charles G. Miles	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	"Dance Time"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress":	Vallee Hour: Maurice	"Theater of Music":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Franchot Tone	"Packaging": drama	Evans in Scene from	"Theater of Music":	Legion speaker
8:30 and Florence Eld-	Eastman School of Mu-	"Henry IV"; Richard	"Sinfonietta with	Claire Dillon, soprano
8:45 ridge in sketch:	sic Symphony Orches-	Haydn, comedy: orch.	Alfred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	tra: Paul White, cond.	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	duction	preview of "Fast and	Senator Rush D. Holt	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Loose"; Meliza Korjus,	"Famous First Facts":	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:45 teur hour	ing"; "Has Twentieth	soprano; orchestra	interviews	Sport comment
10:00 "Tune-Up Time":	Century Civilization	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": sym-	Sport comment
10:15 Gene Autry; Wal-	Improved Mankind?"	Bob Burns, comedian;	phony orch.; vocalists	Sport comment
10:30 ter O'Keefe; orch	"New England Talks It	Gregor Piatigorsky,	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Sport comment
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Over"	cellist; orchestra	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Sport comment
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather: music	News Service	Hockey commentator	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Station W1XAL

For Thursday, Feb. 16

(11.79mc—25.4m)

4:30 p. m.—"Educating Youth in America": "Extracurricular Activities." Presentation of the Brookline, Mass., High School.

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:30 p. m.—American Cowboy Songs—World of Song Series.

7:45 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": recordings; Schubert: Symphony No. 8 in B Minor (Unfinished); Bizet: L'Arlesienne Suite.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 16

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Feb. 16

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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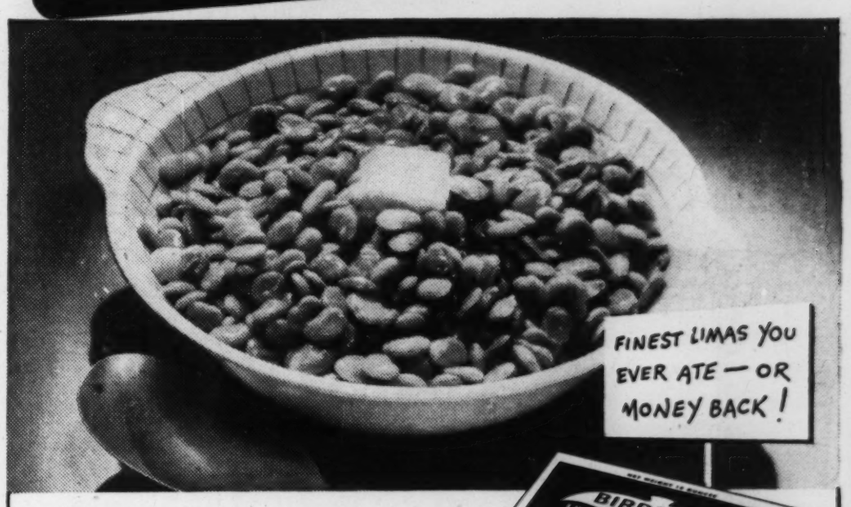

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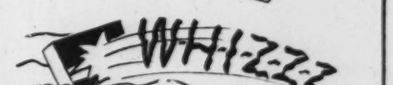

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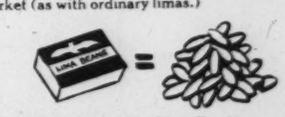
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Big Green Hockey Six at Garden for Important League Contest With Crimson

Dartmouth Sextet Favorite Over Harvard Team Tonight

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with its first league game in more than four weeks, Harvard's varsity hockey team tonight takes the ice against Dartmouth at the Garden in a contest that may either make or break the Crimson sextet as far as competition is concerned in both the Triple I and Quad League circuits.

And if by any chance tonight's game does not tell the story, Harvard's schedule for the next week and one-half will. Friday night the team travels to New Haven to play Yale, victors last night over the St. Nick's; next week it goes to Canada to meet Montreal Tuesday and unbeaten McGill Wednesday; and Saturday it entrains for New Jersey to try for a scond win over Princeton.

Green's Record Better

As far as tonight's affair is concerned, Dartmouth appears to have the better team, both by its record for the season and its balance of power. It would be unwise, however, to sell Harvard short, for all year long the Crimson has been doing the unexpected by winning when it was not conceded a chance and losing when they were made top-heavy favorites.

The duel between Capt. Austie Harding of the former and Bud Foster of the latter should be a feature tonight. Besides being a picture skater, Austie knows the fundamentals of hockey and is mentioned in some circles as one of the outstanding college centers in the country. Bud, a senior also, is a Melrose boy and undoubtedly the best play maker and stick handler on the Green lines.

While Harvard's first line of Harding, Patrick, and Winslow can stay with anything the Indians can put on the ice, its reserve material is not up to standard nor are its goalies rated as highly as Dartmouth's Wes Goding. Vin Freedley, who will start for the Crimson in the net, has shaped up the best.

Stiff Checks Needed

Coach Clark Hodder will also start his regular defense duo of Charlie Houghton and Win Jameson. Both of these boys are big and if they body-check with finality, a department in which they failed when the Crimson lost to the St. Nick's, they may throw a monkey wrench into Dartmouth's scoring machinery.

In the two years that Eddie Jeremiah has been coaching Dartmouth, the Indians have been beaten only twice by American teams, Clarkson Tech nosed them out about a year ago, and last month the Junior Olympics turned the trick at the Garden, 6 to 5. In the Harvard-Dartmouth series, the former holds a wide edge with 31 wins as against 10 for the latter. There was one tie. Last year Dartmouth took two games, while the year before Harvard did the same.

* * *

Boston College climbed a few points nearer the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship last night when it hung up its second win of the season over Northeastern, 7 to 6, at the Arena. In the previous meeting, the Eagles won, 8 to 3.

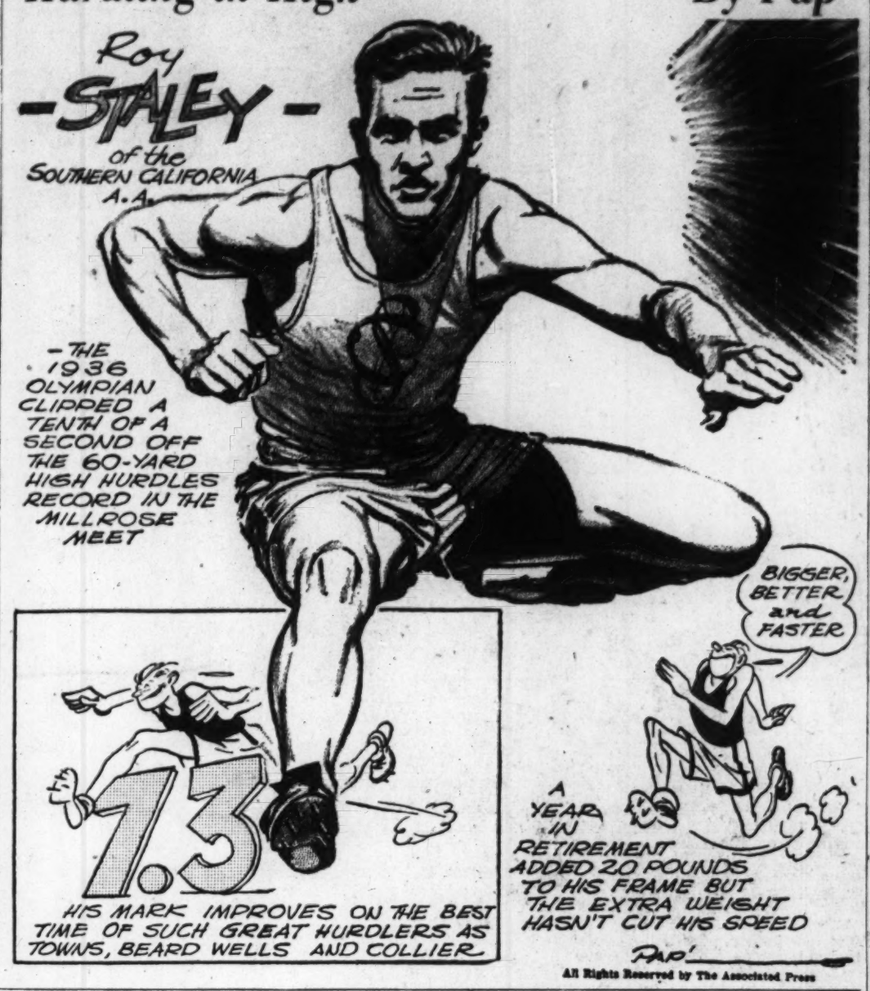
With the league schedule rapidly drawing to a close, however, a hard battle looms ahead for the Eagles if they would overtake Boston University. Only three games remain for both teams, including a second meeting between the Eagles and the Terriers.

B. U. was scheduled to face Colby at the Arena this afternoon, and B. C. and New Hampshire on Saturday and next Tuesday. B. C. plays New Hampshire at Durham tonight, B. U. Saturday, and Tech next Tuesday.

Neither team should have much trouble taking two out of the three games, with the final meeting between them deciding the league championship. Should B. C. win Saturday, it would wind up the season with a percentage mark of .875, as against .833 for the Terriers. If B. U. wins, however, the finals standings would read 1.000 for the Terriers and .750 for the Eagles.

In a second game at the Arena last night, M. I. T. won its first league game of the year by outscoring Middlebury 5 to 1. The win allowed the Engineers to climb out of undisputed last place into a tie for seventh with Colby.

Hurdling in High —By Pap'


Roy
-STALEY-
of the
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
A. A.
-THE 1936 OLYMPIAN CLIPPED A TENTH OF A SECOND OFF THE 60-YARD HIGH HURDLES RECORD IN THE MILLROSE MEET
BIGGER, BETTER and FASTER
7.3
HIS MARK IMPROVES ON THE BEST TIME OF SUCH GREAT HURDLERS AS TOWNS, BEARD WELLS AND COLLIER
A YEAR IN RETIREMENT ADDED 20 POUNDS TO HIS FRAME BUT THE EXTRA WEIGHT HASN'T CUT HIS SPEED
PAP'

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Around The Hub

Linesman in the Air

At the Olympics' next games with St. John Beavers Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon, one of the referees will not be on the ice, but in either the press box or in one of the cages attached to the front of the first balcony. From there he will call off-sides through the public address system. It is believed that he can see the plays better than from the ice. The idea will first be tried at the Olympics' practice session at the Garden late this afternoon.

* * *

In addition to the varsity hockey game with Dartmouth, four other Harvard sport teams will see action this evening. The varsity basketball team will play a league game with Princeton at Princeton, the varsity swimming team is host to the Providence Boys' Club, and the freshmen basketball and swimming teams go to Andover for engagements.

* * *

Tufts' basketball team, which has lost its last three starts, takes no breather tonight when it greets the undefeated Rhode Island State quintet at Cousens Gymnasium, Medford. Coach Arthur Cochran of the Jumbos will start Al Pearson and Fred Jenkins at forward, Charlie Tibbs at center, and Phil Gomez and Capt. Jim Weldon at guard. Phil Varney, who tried to carry eight subjects and found one of them too much, will be playing his last game of the season. With the Rams will come Chet Jaworski and Fred Conley, high-scoring forwards who stand one-two in New England scoring with 543 points between them.

* * *

Dates for the Skating Club of Boston's annual ice extravaganza have been set for March 31 and April 1. Leading amateur figure skaters of New England will appear in feature numbers, including such nationally-known performers as Joan Tozzer, Gretchen Merrill, Bernard Fox, and Grace and James Madden.

* * *

At the first annual open industrial track meet to be held at the Boston "Y" one week from Saturday night, average track competitors will be given the opportunity to meet runners in their own class. Entries are from Y. M. C. A.'s and industrial concerns.

* * *

M. I. T. plays its first basketball game in more than a month when it entertains the Boston University aggregation tonight at the Tech Hangar. So far this season the Engineers have won five and lost one, while the Terriers have won seven and lost three. Recent B. U. wins were over Tufts twice, Clark, and Colby.

* * *

At the fourth annual Quadrangular games among Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, and Cornell at the Boston Garden Feb. 25, a 1,000-yard run will be contested. Last winter the 300 and 600-yard runs were added.

* * *

Pamela Mason of Boston advanced to the semifinals of the women's State squash tournament at the University Club yesterday by defeating Mary Withington of Brookline. She will meet "Baba" Madden of Jamaica Plain tomorrow night. The other semifinal bracket has not been reached yet.

* * *

Harold Cagle, of Oklahoma Baptist, winner of the 600 at the recent Prout games, is the first entry in the invitation 600-yard run in the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet in the East Newton Street Armory Feb. 22.

G. C.

College Hockey Scoring Lead Held by McConnell of McGill

Opportunity beckons Dartmouth and McGill, leaders in the Quadrangular League and the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, respectively, this week. Rising to the ranking positions in their divisions last week—Dartmouth by its 5-3 victory over Princeton and McGill by its 5-3 triumph over Toronto—these two contenders now face the chance of gaining virtually unsurpassable leads for the title they are each defending, that is if they emerge unscathed in the competition of the next few days.

Dartmouth's victory over the Tigers in the first overtime game in the league this season, was its second straight Quadrangular triumph. The Indians previously had beaten Yale. They meet Harvard tonight and Princeton Saturday, and if they come through in both, only the Cantabs, who have won the only game they have played, can overtake them.

McGill's victory over Toronto was its fifth straight in the international division, and the Redmen will meet Queen's and Toronto, who each have won five and lost two, this week. Victories in both will mean that only Harvard or Dartmouth still have a mathematical chance of winning the title, and they must win all of their remaining games to do so. McGill set back Toronto after that team had submerged Montreal, 9 to 2, in the only other game of the week's play.

Thus the period of competition that begins today looms as the most important of the season to date. It opens with the Dartmouth-Harvard game at the Garden and continues on Friday with Harvard at Yale and McGill at Queen's and on Saturday with McGill at Toronto.

In the individual scoring race, McGill's captain and league high scorer in 1938, Russ McConnell, assumed the leading position, although he was held goal-less for the first time this season against Toronto. He was credited with two assists, however, making his total 18 points in five games. Mel Williamson, of Queen's, idle last week, dropped into a second-place tie with Bill Morison, of Toronto, each with 17 points in seven games.

Individual Scoring

	Games	Gls	Assts	Pts
McConnell, McGill	5	11	7	18
M. Williamson, Queen's	7	8	9	17
Morison, Toronto	7	8	9	17
Walker, McGill	5	6	10	16
Perowne, McGill	5	8	7	15
Boddington, Toronto	5	6	7	13
L. Heuerlin, Toronto	6	5	7	12
Wyer, Princeton	5	6	6	12
Craig, Toronto	6	5	6	11
W. Williamson, Queen's	7	4	7	11
Gagne, Montreal	7	4	6	10
Lebeuf, Montreal	7	4	6	10
Maynard, Toronto	7	4	6	10
Foster, Dartmouth	6	3	6	9
Anido, McGill	5	4	5	9
Bordley, Princeton	5	4	5	9
Dickison, McGill	5	4	5	9
Pompeo, Queen's	5	4	5	9
Hopkins, Harvard	5	3	6	9
Walsh, Dartmouth	4	3	6	9
Taylor, Toronto	5	3	6	9
Carver, Queen's	5	3	6	9
Macdonald, McGill	5	3	6	9
MacLachlan, Toronto	7	4	5	9
Callon, Toronto	7	3	6	9
Dunn, McGill	5	3	5	8
D. Humphrey, Yale	5	3	5	8
J. Humphrey, Yale	5	3	5	8
P. Gravelet, Montreal	6	3	5	8
R. Neilson, Queen's	6	3	5	8
Hepburn, Queen's	7	3	5	8
Macnaull, Montreal	7	3	5	8
Patrick, Harvard	5	3	5	8
Turner, Princeton	5	3	5	8
Kennedy, McGill	5	2	6	8
Robbins, Princeton	5	2	6	8
Copp, Toronto	7	2	6	8
Trudeau, Queen's	7	2	6	8
Lecavalier, Montreal	7	2	6	8
Winslow, Harvard	7	3	4	7
Cochran, Princeton	5	3	4	7
Fraker, Princeton	5	3	4	7
Purnell, Princeton	5	3	4	7
Ross, Toronto	6	3	4	7
Cowley, Queen's	7	1	6	7
Lariviere, Montreal	7	3	4	7

Best Performances

Team

Most goals	Toronto, 43
Most assists	Toronto, 43
Most goals in one game (vs. Montreal, Feb. 4)	McGill, 12
Most assists in one game (vs. Yale, Jan. 21)	Princeton, 18

Individual

Most goals	Russ McConnell, McGill, 11
Most assists	Howard Walker, McGill, 10
Most goals in one game	Russ McConnell, McGill, 4 (vs. Montreal Feb. 4)
Most assists in one game	Ralph Wyer, Princeton, 5 (vs. Yale, Jan. 21)

Dartmouth Wins Another

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	6	0	274	208	1.000
Columbia	4	2	226	198	.667
Cornell	4	2	215	204	.667
Pennsylvania	3	3	228	224	.500
Harvard	1	3	129	181	.250
Princeton	1	3	128	131	.250
Yale	1	7	250	304	.125

Result Tuesday

Dartmouth 40, Yale 36.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Dartmouth's Indians may merely be trying to give their Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League rivals a little hope without actually losing any games, or perhaps Yale's famous system over Dartmouth still has some effect, but the fact remains the last-place Elis have been the only league team so far to give Dartmouth a real argument.

Dartmouth won its sixth straight triumph in the circuit and the second over Yale last night, 40-36, and the game turned out to be almost as close as their previous 34-32 tussle. The Elis tied the count three times in the second half and it was not until the last five minutes that Dartmouth pulled away on field goals by the high-scoring Gus Broberg and Joe Batchelder.

Broberg, league-leading point getter, rang up 14 points, including the basket that broke a 36-36 tie. Sophomore Bill Thorn, who played center for Yale after Al Stevens went out for four personal fouls, did a fine job for the Elis, but was checked with 11 points.

League competition continues tonight with a meeting between Harvard and Princeton, tied for fifth place with one victory and three defeats each. The Crimson's lone triumph was over Princeton, but Harvard won by only one point on its home court and the chances are the decision will be reversed this time.

Dartmouth's next outing comes Friday against Cornell, which is tied with Columbia for second place. The Big Red team, considered a leading contender, warmed up last night by beating Colgate 52-46.

* * *

After one open day in the schedule, the Eastern Conference program picks up tonight with Penn State meeting West Virginia at Morgantown. Neither is rated a contender for the lead and tonight's game will either give West Virginia a tie with Pittsburgh for third place or move Penn State into fourth ahead of the Mountaineers. Temple, the weak member of the conference plays Michigan State at East Lansing, Mich.

An outstanding pairing of "independent" teams sends Syracuse against Army at West Point tonight. The Cadets have not lost to an eastern rival, while Syracuse dropped only an early-season decision to Penn State. George Washington, which beat Wayne 56-46 at Detroit last night, continues its western tour against Bradley at Peoria. Navy takes on William and Mary in another inter-sectional tilt.

Long Island University, unbeaten pace setter among the eastern independents, rang up its 16th straight victory last night by taking Canisius, 62-50.

Special Event Added to Meet

The track and field teams of Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Dartmouth will meet in their fourth Quadrangular indoor competition on Saturday, Feb. 25, at the Boston Garden. The meet, the last of three which yearly feature the Boston indoor track season, will be additionally featured this year by the inclusion of a 1000-yard run in the program.

The colleges a year ago restored the 300 and 600-yard races to the meet. These events had been discontinued when the Triangular Meet among Cornell, Harvard and Dartmouth was expanded into the Quadrangular Games. As is the case with the 300 and 600-yard runs, the 1000-yard run will be a match race with each college limited to one starter and the race will further enhance an intercollegiate meet program which yearly has provided excellent competition and numerous track and field thrills.

As a result of the addition of the 1000-yard run, certain changes have been necessary in the time schedule. The mile run has been moved up to 8:35 p. m. from 9:10 p. m. and the 1000-yard run will be contested at 9:20 p. m. This will allow outstanding middle-distance men to compete in both events with a 45-minute rest available between races.

The program will consist of 16 events, 14 of which will figure in the varsity scoring. As has been the case in the past, the freshman dash and freshman one-mile relay will not count in the point total.

The events to be contested by the varsity athletes will include the 50-yard dash, 45-yard hurdles, 300, 600 and 1000-yard runs, mile run, two-mile run, one-mile relay, two-mile relay, high jump, shot-put, pole vault, broad jump and 35 lb. weight throw. The shot and weight throw will be contested at the Briggs Cage.

The meet promises to be one of the best in years and will attract from four colleges some of the most colorful versatile athletes in the intercollegiate ranks.

Yale won the games a year ago scoring 44½ points while Cornell was second with 32¼. Harvard third with 31 and Dartmouth fourth with 27¼.

Curlers Gather For Matches At Utica, New York

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 15 (AP)—International curlers—the men who sweep paths across the ice for slowly moving iron disks—headed here today for the season's prize event.

Beginning today, the Grand National Curling Club of America will be host to United States and Canadian rinks in its annual competition for several international and domestic trophies.

Climaxed Friday and Saturday by the annual Gordon International Medal matches, the event opened with competition among United States' rinks for the Mitchell Medal, the Allen Medal and the Country Club Cup.

After three days of this, members of the Utica Curling Club and the Heather Club of Montreal will meet Friday afternoon for the Munson Shield, an inter-club trophy now held by Utica.

Beginning Friday night, 15 picked United States rinks will oppose a similar number of Canadian clubs for the Gordon Medal, one of the most prized trophies in the sport.

United States' rinks will compete from Brookline, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Utica and the New York City area while Canadian rinks will be from the vicinity of Quebec and Montreal.

Play for the Mitchell Medal was to start this morning, with the second round scheduled this afternoon and the semi-finals Thursday night. Losers in this morning's Mitchell Medal competition will compete for the Country Club Cup.

Allen Medal play begins tonight with finals of all three competitions carded for Friday morning.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Gene Venzke won Baxter Mile at New York A. C. meet in 4:10.2.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Bees' Board of Strategy

Down Big League Trails . . . Bob Quinn, in discussing the Bees' 1939 roster, points out that Manager Casey Stengel's board of strategy is burdened with intelligence . . . The Kellys, George and Mike, comprise the official coaching staff, but fellows like Danny MacFayden, Tony Cuccinello, Johnny Cooney and Al Lopez can teach the rookies a few tricks and make the training camp routine lighter for the manager . . . The willingness of these veterans to help the youngsters suggests a fine team spirit, with less emphasis on individualism in the Boston ranks.

* * *

Big league club owners have thrown open their park doors to ambitious amateurs who are interested in making the National pastime their profession . . . Many boys who annually pay for instruction at winter baseball schools, could absorb expert coaching absolutely free at National and American League parks through the summer months . . . While the Red Sox are on the road, Hughie Duffy conducts classes at Fenway Park . . . Jack Onslow does the same thing at the Beehive.

* * *

Both the Red Sox and Bees have three unsigned players for 1939 . . . The contract of Dennis Galehouse arrived at Fenway yesterday . . . All three men on the Bees' unsigned list are newcomers . . . Bob Quinn rarely has difficulty with regulars . . . Players often acquire the holdout habit in the minors and it takes time to forget . . . For instance, a minor leaguer seldom accepts the first contract offered, knowing that the club owner quotes his lowest figure on the initial papers.

* * *

The Yankees have a list of unsigned players as long as Joe McCarthy's arm . . . As Ed Barrow has always maintained that player salaries are far too fabulous, the balking members of the New York club would seem to be waging a losing battle . . . Colonel Jacob Ruppert often yielded to the demands of his boys, but Cousin Ed may not be converted so easily.

The Brooklyn Dodgers are selling tickets for the '39 opener at Ebbets Field . . . Never before in the history of Metropolitan baseball has a club started the sale in mid-February . . . The innovation, as usual, is presented by Larry MacPhail, who did the same thing at Cincinnati . . . Larry had Crosley Field sold out March 1 for the opener, regardless of the team's prospects for the season . . . The National League inaugural at Cincinnati is declared a half holiday.

* * *

The practice of conditioning at Hot Springs before beginning regular spring training has spread among the Red Sox, Dodgers and Giants this year . . . Detroit critics insist Pinky Higgins, the third baseman, will put the Tigers back in the class with the Yankees this season . . . Maybe so, but Pinky cannot pitch along with his third basing, and the Bengals are decidedly questionable on the hill . . . The National League spring exhibition schedule gets under way March 11, with the Giants meeting the Athletics, the Reds facing the Dodgers and the Cardinals combating the Yankees.

Ruffing Returns Contract

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Red Ruffing, star pitcher for the New York Yankees, denies reports from New York that he is a holdout.

The only American League pitcher to win more than 20 games each year for three successive years, admits he has returned his contract to New York unsigned and does not divulge why.

"But I am not a holdout," he insisted.

Ruffing said he would leave here March 1 for St. Petersburg, Fla., to join the Yankees in spring training.

Tennis in Jamaica

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, Feb. 15 (CP)—United States players swept three matches with English tennis stars in an international exhibition tournament here.

Elwood Cooke and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of the United States defeated C. E. Mare and Mary Hardwicke, 6—2, 6—1; Hal Surface, United States ace, beat C. M. Jones, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0, and Mrs. Fabyan and Katharine Winthrop defeated England's Peggy Scriven and Miss Hardwicke, 6—3, 6—4.

Lloyd Waner Accepts

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The Pittsburgh baseball club announces that Lloyd Waner, veteran outfielder, telephoned from Oklahoma City that he would accept a new contract to play with the Pirates this year.

Waner, who will be playing for his 13th year, has an all-time batting average of .324 and boasts a batting streak of safe hits in 22 consecutive games. He batted .313 last year.

Yale Coaching Policy Attacked

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP)—A "civil war" between Yale students and athletic authorities headed by Director Malcolm Farmer, has flared on the campus over the circumstances surrounding the forecast release next June of Frank Kanaly, veteran track coach.

Farmer admitted that Kanaly's coaching methods had been attacked by the Alumni Track Committee and that the veteran tutor serving his 11th season at Yale was told a year ago that "he should not expect to be re-engaged as Yale track coach after June 1939."

Under the existing system, Yale coaches are retained on a verbal agreement and a year-to-year basis, but must be given a full year's notification in advance of dismissal.

The present flare-up was brought to a head by a couple of events over the week end. Kanaly disclosed he "might" not return to Yale next season and Ben Ogden, Temple track coach, conferred with Farmer.

The Elis' A. A. head stressed that Ogden was a candidate for the football trainer's job left vacant by the resignation of Maj. Frank Wandle, who is ill. Before Wandle came here, however, the track coach also served as football trainer.

The critics of the University's Athletic Association policy used strong words in expressing their displeasure. Bob McCormick, representing the track team, described criticisms of Kanaly as "highly nebulous and superficial" and then said the track squad regards their coach "as a model of everything a track man should be."

William D. Hart, Jr., writing the student body's angle, stated the A. A.'s latest action in the Kanaly case laid it open to attack and would only encourage the critics who have in the past pointed out that "the coach's position at Yale is too insecure" and "a hazardous occupation."

The editorial renewed a demand, launched last year, that coaches be given three-year contracts to replace "the existing 'hire and fire' regime supported only by gentlemen's agreements" and criticized the A. A.'s "vague and uncertain policy."

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 14

National League

Boston 2, Detroit 1.

International-American League

Providence 1, New Haven 1.

American Association

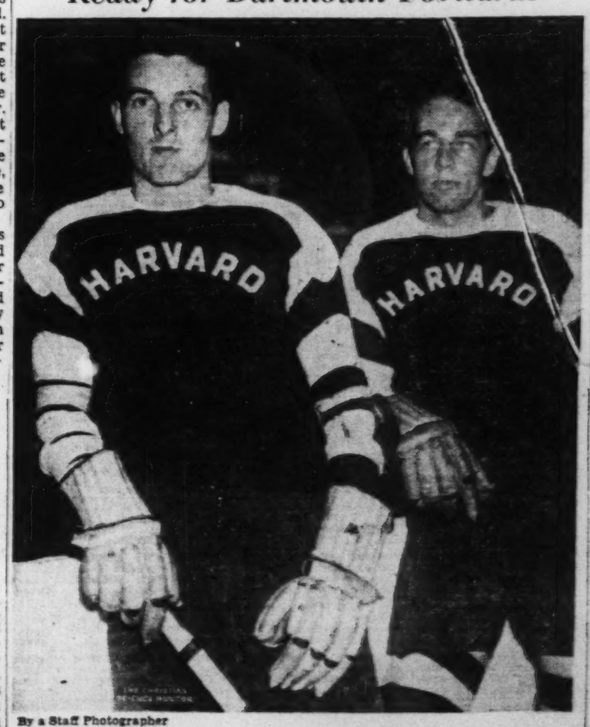
St. Paul 7, Tulsa 1.

Ontario Bonspiel

TORONTO, Feb. 15 (CP)—Dr. E. C. Watson's four from Detroit was one of 11 rinks remaining undefeated as the twelfth annual Ontario Bonspiel continued last night.

The Detroit team continued its winning ways with a 15—8 triumph over F. C. Turner's Toronto High Park Rink in the first round of the Seiberling Trophy.

Ready for Dartmouth Forwards



By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Win Jameson and Charlie Houghton, big defensemen of Clark Hodder's Harvard varsity sextet.

Cincinnati Asks 150 Players To Spring Training

CINCINNATI, Ohio, (AP)—Frank Lane has figured out a way to keep an eye on a flock of young Cincinnati Red farm hopefuls and he believes it will save him the job of scurrying from city to city.

Lane, vice-president in charge of the Red's farm system, has a date with 150 youngsters at Greensboro, N. C., around April 1, when boys from five of the Red's 10 clubs are to report for spring training.

"It'll keep these boys together where I can keep an eye on them," said Lane as he figured out an eight-hour a day workout schedule.

The innovation, Lane said, should have its advantage in bringing together players who can watch one another and exchange talents. The player will "get some idea of coordination before we even start to work on him," Lane said.

The boys will be from five clubs, Durham of the Piedmont League, Columbia of the South Atlantic, Waterloo, Three Eye, Muskogee, Western Association and Erie, Mid-Atlantic.

Life Memberships

TORONTO, Feb. 15 (CP)—J. F. Van Lane of Toronto Granites, past president of the Ontario Curling Association, last night presented three veteran curlers with life memberships in the association at the banquet of the 12th annual Ontario Bonspiel. The recipients were G. H. Douglas, Hamilton; Arthur Lambert, Oshawa, and Capt. R. L. Graham, Little Current.

E. P. Atkinson, Vice-President of the Royal Caledonian Club of Scotland, read a cable from the Duke of Atholl, Edinburgh President of the Scottish Club. It expressed good wishes for the continued prosperity of all associations in Canada and the United States.

Cubs Sign Whitehill

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have announced the signing of Earl Whitehill, southpaw pitcher, who was released by the Cleveland Indians.

A veteran American League pitcher, Whitehill, who joined the Cleveland staff in 1937, won 9 and lost 8 games last year.

He was with the Detroit Tigers from 1924 to 1932 and the Washington Senators from 1933 to 1936.

Joins Yosmite Staff

Tyler Micoleau, a native of Providence, R. I., who previously did most of his skiing in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, has been appointed a member of the staff of the Yosemite Ski School in California.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston University	3	0	23	9	1.000
Boston College	4	1	33	19	.800
Bowdoin	3	1	19	8	.750
New Hampshire	4	2	27	15	.667
Northeastern	4	4	39	35	.500
Middlebury	1	3	6	27	.250
M. I. T.	1	5	17	33	.167
Colby	1	5	13	36	.167

Results Feb. 14

Boston College 7, Northeastern 6.
M. I. T. 5, Middlebury 1.

Yes! You can dress well with a small outlay of money.

HOWARD Show of the Week 6:30 Sunday Nite WOR—WAAB—WFIL CARL HOFF and his orchestra

OPEN A Convenient HOWARD 10 PAYMENT ACCOUNT

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Howard Suits Coats...Tuxedos and Full Dress

$22.50 ALL STORE PRICES

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1635 BROADWAY..... Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST., Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE., N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST.... Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST... Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE..... Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD., Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST., Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN

75 FLATBUSH AVE., 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY.. Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST.... Cor. Pearl St.
85-45 MYRTLE AV.. Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE.... Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE.. Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-10 JAMAICA AVENUE

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Pacific Northwest Sidelines—Boston Wins Over Detroit Wings— English Custom

Shore Versus Thompson In Wild Third Period

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	8	3	99	47	54
Rangers	20	9	4	98	64	44
Americans	15	13	9	86	101	39
Toronto	14	17	7	87	87	35
Chicago	11	18	6	68	84	28
Detroit	11	19	5	70	93	27
Canadiens	8	20	7	75	112	23

Result Feb. 14

Boston 2, Detroit 1.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's Bruins gained their sixth-straight victory over the Detroit Red Wings, 2 to 1, at the Boston Garden last night. That fact, however, was lost in significance to the feats of Tiny Thompson and Eddie Shore. Being the only game played in the league last night, the performances of these stood out.

Thompson was the Bruin goalie for years. With Detroit in a definite slump and Manager Jack Adams seeking a goaltender, Art Ross of the Bruins sold Thompson to Detroit for $10,000, placing his confidence in young Frankie Brimsek to serve well in the Boston net. Brimsek came through as a Bruin and Thompson helped Detroit, but the latter was offered so little protection that he, alone, could not do much toward lifting the club out of the lower section of the standing.

Last night he held off the dilatory efforts of the Bruins through the first two periods, but coming out for the third session the league leaders really opened up. Thompson was called upon to handle 17 shots in the first 10 minutes, and few of them were easy. The Bruins milled in and around the Detroit net for minutes at a time, with the shots coming at Thompson from all angles and often with his vision partly obscured.

Defense Helpless

The Detroit defense scurried here and there to thwart the Bruins and their efforts were more frantic than helpful. Thompson was giving the greatest exhibition of goaltending Boston had seen in years and the crowd cheered continuously. The former Bruin netminder has many friends in Boston and they were cheering wildly for him as others spurred the Bruins on.

Then came Shore.

The big fellow, winner of the valuable player trophy four times, had led several attacks into the Detroit territory in moderate manner; but suddenly he became a human dynamo on attack. He drove the puck in, barged in after it, wrestled the defenders for possession, made passes, and created the general melee that eventually beat Thompson. He passed to little Bobby Bauer for the first goal which Bauer drove by Thompson through a mass of players. That goal came at 13:53 and tied the early score of Hec Kilrea, made in the second period. Not through yet, Shore again whirled into Detroit territory gained possession and again passed to Bauer who scored the winning goal at 15:30.

Twenty-One Saves

It seemed too bad that Thompson had to be defeated after giving such a thrilling exhibition of goaltending and yet, on the other side, it did seem as if Shore were entitled to results from his supreme efforts. The game lacked excitement in the first two periods, but the third session made up for it. Giesebrecht got an assist on the Detroit goal while Schmidt figured in the first Boston goal and Dumart in the second. Thompson had 39 saves to 24 for Brimsek and 21 of them came in the third period.

♪ ♪ ♪

Before the game Manager Jack Adams of the Wings said Earl Robertson of the Amerks, in his opinion, deserved the Hart Trophy if it were available to goalies; but probably changed that version after Thompson's exhibition . . . Since goalies are not eligible, Adams thought Shore was next in line and the big fellow certainly vindicated the compliment in his play last night . . . There were only two penalties for the night, one to Clapper for holding and another to Charley Conacher for tripping in the second period.

♪ ♪ ♪

The senior division of the Ontario Hockey Association took the play away from the National Hockey League by qualifying six out of six teams for the play-offs . . . No team was eliminated after the completion of the regular season . . . Eddie Shore is becoming famous for the old Lionel Conacher trick of blocking shots for his goalie . . . Dit Clapper also is beginning to block them.

♪ ♪ ♪

Five-sevenths of the National Hockey League fans and officials will not agree, but what right has any team in any play-off for the league title and Stanley Cup other than the Boston Bruins and New York Rangers on records compiled to date? . . . They have out-distanced and out-classed the other five clubs . . . But you cannot forget what the Black Hawks did last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Leafs expect to have Walter Stanowski and Red Heron in their regular line-up next year . . . The two are with Eddie Powers at Syracuse this season.

St. Louis Cardinals Lost Money in 1938

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Even the $185,000 obtained for Dizzy Dean failed to keep the St. Louis Cardinals "out of the red" last year. Sam Breadon, President, has disclosed that 1938 brought an operating loss of thousands of dollars, but refused to give the exact amount.

The Cardinal executive, however asserts the sale of Dean to the Chicago Cubs last spring had "nothing to do with the poor attendance at the Cardinal games."

"The loss was not suffered because of the Cardinals alone," he added, "but by the entire organization—our many minor league teams as well as the Cards.

"I'm not trying to detract any from Dizzy Dean as a gate attraction," Breadon said. "He's one of the best baseball has had. But we simply weren't in the race."

"How about 1939?" Breadon was asked.

"I'm confident we'll be back up there this year," he replied. "I hope so, 'cause we can't stand many of these losses."

The club's financial outlook for this year:

"Fine," Breadon remarked. "We have no worries there at all."

Skating Carnival

The Skating Club of New York will present its Sixth Annual Ice Carnival at Madison Square Garden on March 24, 25, 27 and 29. These March ice shows are the outstanding social and sport events of the season. Leading amateurs and professionals from all over the country and Canada and Europe will combine to make this year's ice spectacle one of the most colorful pageants ever presented before a New York audience.

Ski Laurels to Jennewein

ZAKOPANE, Poland, Feb. 15 (AP)—J. Jennewein of Germany yesterday won the combined slalom and downhill event in the World Ski Championships sponsored by the Federation Internationale de Ski. The German won with 345.8 points. He finished second in the slalom division as R. Rominger of Switzerland took first in 121.6s.

Washington's New Pool for Men

Upper: View of the new $206,000 swimming pool at University of Washington, Seattle. Lower: Coach Jack Torney warns Swimmer George Personette to follow the flag marker on the electric pacer.

Modern Swimming Plant Husky Rose Bowl Gift

From Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—After two years cultivation, Rose Bowl seeds, Pasadena variety of Jan. 1, 1937, have blossomed into a strange type of plant on the University of Washington campus.

On that eventful day in grid-lore, the University of Washington football team met the University of Pittsburgh in the annual Tournament of Roses game. The football score that was 21-0 in favor of Pittsburgh has since been pushed deep into the archives, but the $87,000 in gate receipts that accrued to the Associated Students University of Washington came this strange plant—a swimming plant.

Soon after returning from the Pasadena game to the Washington campus, Director of Athletics Ray L. Eckmann announced the completion of plans for a $206,000 modernistic, fully-equipped men's swimming pool. Most of the Rose Bowl money, together with State and Federal grants, formed the financial base of a structure that today ranks as one of the finest college swimming plants in the nation. Which all adds up to one example of some good being done by the "commercialized" college football system that has received so much criticism recently.

Many New Features

Before lapsing into a word-picture of the streamlined pool that has more new features than the latest model in women's hats, it might be apropos to briefly review the status of intercollegiate swimming in the Pacific Northwest.

Until 1933, northwest college swimming was centered at Oregon, Oregon State, and Washington State, with the Oregon schools monopolizing the honors although there was no official Conference. In 1933, a physical education teacher at Washington, John A. (Jack) Torney, Jr., gathered a group of students, and began training at the Y. M. C. A. pool.

The next year, permission was given to turn out two nights a week in the women's pool on the campus (the fair sex being favored with a pool donated from State funds) and the Husky swimmers produced results by winning the first Northern Division Conference championships. Oregon, winner of a dual meet that year from the Huskies, did not relish losing their top place in swimming, and retaliated by winning every dual meet and Conference championship for the next three years. In 1938, Oregon State broke the Oregon win streak and also won the Conference championship.

Lobbying for Pool

All this time Coach Torney and the Husky swimmers were lobbying for a swimming pool and major sport recognition, with the exploits of the famous Jack Medica as an example of what a Washington swimmer could do. Medica can be remembered as the lad who for three years dominated the Northwest and National Intercollegiate events in the longer sprints and distance events, climaxing his college career with a 400-meter win at the 1936 Olympic Games. Then came the Rose Bowl game of 1937 with its resulting flow of gold, the building of the pool, and finally last spring the promotion of swimming to a major sport. Which all means the Husky swimmers have a big incentive in trying to show their gratitude by rescuing the swimming laurels from the State of Oregon.

About the pool. Like the proud father, Coach Torney says, "Our pool is different from the traditional swimming pools in that we have attempted to make it structurally beautiful and modernistic in design, yet retaining some of the classical simplicity of Grecian Doric architecture."

The pool conforms to intercollegiate regulations in every way, and is 75 feet long by 42 feet wide. From the four-foot shallow end it slants gradually for 40 feet where it drops sharply from a five and one-half foot depth to 12 feet, then slants up again to an eight foot depth at the end of the pool. This gives divers a 12-foot depth in which to perform from the one and three meter springboards.

Spectators "Utopia"

It is the spectators' "Utopia," for 1194 of the 1200 seats have a clear view of the entire pool—yes, only six seats are behind posts. The modern air-conditioning system keeps the humidity low so that swimmers can compete in a warm pool while spectators in overcoats are not uncomfortable.

There is no skylighting, nor are there any glaring lights. Illumination is furnished by a wall of glass brick and an indirect lighting system that runs lengthwise along the center of the convex, cork-lined ceiling.

Among the benefits to the swimmers are: six wide seven-foot lanes marked in black tiling along the bottom of the pool; a filtering system that changes the water continually and leaves it purer than when originally filled; springboards with adjustable fulcrums that make it possible for a 125-pound diver to get as much spring as a man 75 pounds heavier; and an electric pacer.

The pacer, an invention of Washington State's coach, William Bond, is an adaptation of the principle used so successfully on the track by Paavo Nurmi. Nurmi often ran with a stop watch in his hand to pace himself, and the purposes of the swimming pacer is to engrain in the athlete a sense of pace. It has a flag attached to an endless clothesline with the flag preceding the swimmer. This makes it possible for a swimmer to increase his speed gradually, working towards a peak efficiency at the height of the season.

Best Husky Team

With nine lettermen and a host of promising sophomores, Coach Torney openly admits he has the best team Washington has ever had, yet points a wary finger at the reports of the opening meet of the year in which Oregon State defeated Oregon 38-37, and pool records were shattered in six of eight events.

Before the beginning of the season, Torney went on record as saying, "Every Northern Division record in the books, with the possible exception of the 220 and 440-freestyle marks set by Jack Medica, will be broken this season."

Reasons for such a drastic statement can be found in the names of Oregon's Jack Dallas and Sherman Wetmore, Oregon State's Harvey Brugger, Jim Edwards, and Bob Brownell, and Washington's Mack Bockman, George Personette, Franz Hoskins, and Gene Caddey.

Dallas and Wetmore were all-America high school swimmers in 1937, with Wetmore clipping 2.6 seconds from the Conference 75-foot pool, 150-yard backstroke record in his first intercollegiate race. Dallas is a breaststroke star and has practice marks under the records.

Defending Champion

Oregon State's three stars are defending Conference champions, Brugger in the backstroke, Edwards in diving, and Brownell in the 200 and 440-yard freestyle events.

Bockman is being heralded as a second Medica by approaching the former international champion's marks in every event from the 100-yard freestyle to the 1,500-meter race, an event not held in the Northern Division. Personette is a powerful sprint man, while Hoskins and Caddey were Conference back and breaststroke champions in 1937, but were out of competition last season.

So from all indications, the legs and arms will splash, the water will churn—and some sad-faced alumni will watch their prized records washed from the books.

Bob Cahn

Americans Score Again

MILAN, Italy, Feb. 15 (AP) — The United States amateur hockey team, which placed second to Canada in the recent World Championship in Switzerland, defeated Milan's all-stars, 6 to 1, yesterday in its first exhibition game in Italy.

Rookie Pitchers Should Better Cardinal Stock

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—There is every reason to believe that both the right-handed and left-handed departments of the St. Louis Cardinals' pitching staff will be strengthened this coming season by the addition of two rookie hurlers who have been more thoroughly tested than most young pitchers coming up to the big show.

The pitchers are Right-Hander Morton Cooper and Left-Hander Tom Sunkel and both have had previous major league experience. Cooper successfully passed his first major league test last September, coming up to the Cardinals from Houston of the Texas League, and winning two games while losing one. He made his major league debut by pitching a three-hit game against Philadelphia.

Sunkel jumped from class B to the Cardinals in August of 1937 and was impressive in relief roles for the balance of that season. Optioned to Atlanta of the Southern Association for further seasoning last year, the big southpaw really came into his own, developing into the best pitcher in the league.

In addition, both Cooper and Sunkel have been pitching professional ball long enough to know practically all the answers. Cooper has been in the minors for six years. Sunkel has had five years of minor league experience.

Sunkel, a sturdily built left-hander standing 6ft. 1in. and weighing 190 pounds, was the ace hurler of the Atlanta club which won the Southern Association pennant and play-off honors, and then captured the Dixie series. Tom won 21 games and lost 5 and compiled an earned run average of 2.33, lowest in the league. His winning percentage of .808 was highest in the league and he was first in strikeouts with 179 and tied for first in total games won.

Cooper was the strikeout king of the Texas League, fanning 201 batters while winning 13 games and losing 10 for a second division club. He set a Texas League record by pitching 34 consecutive scoreless innings, and on July 22 he hurled a one-hit game against Oklahoma City.

With the prospect that these two "experienced rookies" will make the major league grade this year, the Cardinal pitching staff, which already includes such seasoned performers as Lon Warneke, Paul Dean, Bob Weiland, Curt Davis and Bill McGee, should be second to none in the National League.

Efaw Enters A. A. U. Meet

Forest Efaw of Oklahoma A. and M., the brilliant young steeplechaser who scored a remarkable victory for the United States in the international dual meet with Germany last summer, has entered the national A. A. U. track and field championships at Madison Square Garden, New York, a week from Saturday.

The slender blond from the Southwest will run in either the 3,000-meter steeplechase or the 5,000-meter run, depending on the way his training program works out the final week. In the 5,000 he will face Don Lash of the Indiana State Police and Miklos Szabo of Hungary, respective holders of the world's indoor and outdoor two-mile records. In the steeplechase he probably will have to match strides with the veteran champion, Joe McCluskey.

Along with Efaw's entry came those of others of the nation's top-ranking performers, indicating once again that the championships of America will be the peak show of the indoor season. Dimitri Zaitz of the Boston A. A., twice a national indoor shot putting titleholder, and Danny Taylor, former Intercollegiate A. A. A. king, both have entered the shot put where Frank Ryan of Columbia, an internationalist, is expected to defend.

Juan Lujanda of Puerto Rico, the Central American high jump champion at 6ft. 7in., filed his entry for the high jump where Lloyd Thompson of Xavier University will defend his crown against the best jumpers in the country. Sanford Goldberg of the Millrose A. A., the metropolitan 1,000-yard champion and one of the most improved runners of the year, will go after Frank Slater's 1,000-meter title against Ross Bush of Southern California A. A. and other top-notchers.

Miss Godmer in Ski Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEIGNIORY CLUB, P. Q.—Yvonne Godmer, who has spent all of her 18 years in the Laurentian village of St. Adele, is the latest entry to be received here at the Seigniory Club for the Women's Dominion Ski Championships on Feb. 18 and 19. Skiing competitively only for the past few years, she won the Provincial slalom title at St. Margaret's last month, streaking down the difficult course ten seconds faster than Peggy Johannsen of McGill University, who won the combined championship title. Miss Johannsen will also compete in the Dominion races at the Seigniory Club.

Ski Club of Montreal announce that the fourth member of their team is Betty Burland, who with Alice MacFarlane, Dorothy Michaels and Marjorie Brooks, will compete in the Dominion Championships. Joan Marsters is an individual entry from the same club which will probably send a second team.

Desuite her tiny stature and hundred-pound weight, Yvonne Godmer is one of the Province of Quebec's most promising skiers, state her club members of the St. Sauveur Ski Club. She learned to ski at six years of age with two other Laurentian top notchers, Louis Cochand of St. Margaret's, presently skiing in Switzerland, and Viateur Cousineau, another young expert who has distinguished himself in many competitions.

No hill is too steep for the little French Canadian, the only skiing member of a large family. She has perfected her ski technique and has been practicing daily on the hills surrounding her village home. She expects to go to Lake Placid to compete in a competition two days before the Dominion meet at the Seigniory Club.

College Hockey

Yale 3, St. Nicholas Club (N. Y.) 1.
Princeton 3, Clarkson Tech 1.

College Track

Michigan 77, Michigan State 18.

College Swimming

Springfield 46, Trinity 29.

And Talking of... Shrovetide

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Old English Custom

LONDON—Shrove Tuesday—this year a synonym for Feb. 21—is a day awaited with peculiar interest in certain parts of Britain. Such as Ashbourne, Alnwick, Atherstone and St. Colomb Major. But if the interest is peculiar, the cause of it is even more so. For it is in each case a primitive football match. Though such a prosaic description hardly does justice to what goes forward.

What goes forward—and backward, too, for that matter—is a mass meeting of the local inhabitants, convened to dispute possession of a ball. In other words, it is "all in" football surviving from centuries ago when the game was played in the streets by and sundry, with precious few rules and only a rough technique. A very rough technique, judging by contemporary reports of what one historian described as "a friendlie kynde of fighte."

"Up'ards" and Down'ards"

Well, these old-time games—themselves said to be survivals from superstitious Springtime rites, performed in remote days to invoke good weather and abundant crops—have survived as annual customs here and there, and I should like to tell you something about one in which I have taken part once or twice—the Shrovetide match between the "Up'ards" and the "Down'ards" at Ashbourne in Derbyshire County.

This you might almost term an amphibious contest, since it proceeds with equal gusto on land or water. The water in question being the swift-flowing Henmore River. If you reside on one side of this you are called an "Up'ard," if the other, you are called a "Down'ard." And if, in the course of play, you find yourself inverted midway between the two regions, you are called just unlucky. Unless, of course, you have immersed yourself intentionally, as the more earnest "Down'ards" do, in an attempt to propel the ball toward the enemy's goal by the shortest possible route, aided by the stream.

Goals Three Miles Apart

The goals, by the way, are a couple of mill-wheels, and by water they are three miles apart. Owing to the pace of the stream, the best strategy for the "Up'ards" is to take the ball over land. Which can mean a prodigious journey—to and fro in the High Street, over the fields and back again, over the bridge, up and down a steep flight of steps, up against the Almshouse wall, and, like as not, through a length or two of stout fencing.

A special fund is opened among the Ashbourne citizens beforehand, to defray the cost of any damage that may accrue, and, on the great day, shop windows are barricaded as if the place were to withstand a siege. Men, women, and children all join in—the brunt of the struggle is borne by athletic young men who take it very seriously—and, if the game be drawn out through several hours, as often it is, you will find that folk go home for refreshment, come out again and inquire where the ball is, and lend their weight once more in the cause of "Up'ard" or "Down'ard."

There are two main phases of play—in the "tight" (in a "hug" is the local expression) or in the loose. This means that the ball is either concealed somewhere near the center of a solid human mass, or it is passed in the open from hand to hand, kicked from foot to foot, rushed along the street. A "Hug" may remain more or less stationary for hours. With hundreds pushing hard for each side. On such occasions even the spectators, the old 'uns, who say they have "finished with the game years ago," cannot resist a sudden call from their team for support. And in they go.

Bermuda Net Star Wins Princess Match

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 15 (AP)—Allen McMartin of Montreal, former Canadian Davis Cup player, absorbed a straight-set defeat, 8—6, 8—6, at the hands of Major L. G. Dickinson of Bermuda in the 32nd annual Princess Hotel Tennis Tournament yesterday.

H. C. Benisch of Kew Gardens, N. Y., defeated Jacques Cottell of France, 6—3, 6—2, in an outstanding preliminary-round match.

In the women's singles, Mrs. George Waldman of New York and Bermuda defeated Eileen Bafle of New York, 8—6, 8—6, and "Andy" Bertles of New York defeated Mrs. Richard Owens of Hartford, Conn., 6—0, 6—0.

Escapade Leads Nassau Race

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 15 (AP)—A spanking wind and clever handling put the Escapade, 72-foot yawl of Henry G. Fownes, into the lead today as 10 yachts sped toward Nassau in the sixth annual sailing race from Miami.

The advantage of the Stamford, Conn., craft was slim, however, for as she rounded Great Isaac Light after covering one-third of the 184-mile course the Wakiva, owned by Harkness Edwards of New York and also a jib-headed yawl, was but two minutes astern.

Robert W. Johnson's yawl Stormy Weather, twice previously the winner and favorite in this race, was 45 minutes behind the leaders, under full sail and still a prospective victor.

Stormy Weather swept across the starting line an instant after the gun sounded yesterday. She broke out her Genoa jib and hauled into the wind to take an early lead, barely missing the Coast Guard Cutter Mojave, the official boat.

R. J. Reynolds' 55-foot cutter Blitzen was second across the line, but fell back during the run to Great Isaac. Escapade was third at the start.

Others, in order as they crossed the starting line, were Chez Nous, 36-foot jib-headed cutter owned by Claude Ensor of Sarnia, Ont.; Starlight, 43-foot jib-headed cutter chartered by David A. Sloss of Detroit; the Wakiva; Blue Stream, 46-foot gaff-headed schooner of Dr. John F. McDonald of Miami; Water Witch, 49-foot schooner of L. W. MacFarland of Indian Harbor, Conn.; San Cristobal 2nd, 51-foot schooner owned by J. Wesley Pape of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Winslow, 65-foot gaff-headed schooner of the Florida-Adirondack School.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

George Washington 50, Wayne 46.
Marshall 47, Ohio 42.
Xavier 39, Ohio Wesleyan 38.
Cornell 52, Colgate 46.
Kansas 49, Nebraska 46.
Mt. St. Mary's (Md.) 37, Catholic 28.
Baylor 47, Texas A. & M. 23.
Dartmouth 40, Yale 36.
Delaware 43, Haverford 23.
Norwich 34, Middlebury 21.
N. Y. U. 44, Brooklyn 28.
Alleghany 74, Western Reserve 58.
Oregon State 35, Idaho 30.
Tennessee 42, Mississippi State 30.
Georgia 43, Florida 18.
Vanderbilt 70, Sewanee 42.
Louisiana State 50, Mississippi 18.

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Boston Amusements—Coming Films, Music, Art, Dance

'Idiot's Delight' Scheduled Among New Films of Week

In one way or another, aviation pokes its head into two of the pictures coming to Boston screens. It plays the chief part, of course, in "Wings of the Navy," the Warner-Cosmopolitan film which opens today at the Metropolitan. And to an accompaniment of bombing, it helps bring about the climax of "Idiot's Delight," the film from Robert S. Sherwood's play, which is scheduled to start Thursday at the State and Orpheum.

At the Metropolitan, the bill changes today, probably with an eye to Washington's Birthday a week hence, which would make a Wednesday opening advisable next week to catch the holiday trade. More than that, "Jesse James" has been showing for almost two weeks now at this 5,000 seat house, and the Paramount and Fenway, which are to play hosts to the James boys next, would like to have some of the patronage left for their own box offices.

Apart from the incoming pictures, the most significant thing about the movie situation in Boston is the continued popularity of "Grand Illusion" at the Fine Arts and of "Gunga Din" at the Keith Memorial. "Grand Illusion" is now in its sixth week at the uptown house, and on Sunday will start a seventh. That, of course, is nothing compared to the record that the same picture has made in New York, where it is now past the half year mark and still going strong. "Gunga Din" at the Keith Memorial, which is a considerably larger house than the Fine Arts, has completed a fortnight's engagement and is about to begin a third week.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sherwood in Celluloid

"Idiot's Delight," as everyone must remember, was originally produced by the Theater Guild, had Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in the chief parts, and carried off the Pulitzer Prize for 1936. In the movie version, Clark Gable is the hoofer stranded in Europe and Norma Shearer is the bogus Russian countess with whom he renewed an acquaintance in a mountain hotel, while war threatened and ultimately broke over their heads.

Unlike the play, the movie starts in Omaha, where the dancer and the "countess" had once been on the same vaudeville bill. Not only that, it tends to soften the talk against war and omits the mention of specific nations which characterized the play. But aside from these things, it is said to follow fairly closely the text of the original.

Clarence Brown directed the film, and the cast of supporting players includes Edward Arnold, Charles Coburn, Joseph Schildkraut, Burgess Meredith, Laura Hope Crews, Skeets Gallagher, Peter Willes, Pat Paterson, William Edmunds, and Fritz Feld.

The other picture on the bill is "My Son Is a Criminal," a melodrama with Alan Baxter and Jacqueline Wells in the chief parts. The film was formerly called "Racketeers."

♦ ♦ ♦

Sailors of the Air

In "Wings of the Navy," co-operation of the Navy Department is acknowledged by the studio. About 600 planes are shown in the air at one time or another, and almost every type of plane used by the Navy is visible. The story is arranged in a way to cover the career of an average flier from the beginning of his training until as an experienced pilot he can take part in mass flights over thousands of miles of open sea.

Mingled with this aeronautical material is a thread of romance in which George Brent, Olivia DeHavilland, John Payne, and Frank McHugh lend a hand. In the supporting cast are Henry O'Neil, Victor Jory, John Litel, John Ridgely, and Regis Toomis. The picture was directed by Lloyd Bacon.

"Ambush," which is the other film on the bill, is concerned with a stenographer trapped by robbers after a bank hold-up. Kurt Neumann directed, and the cast includes Ernest Truex, Broderick Crawford, Rufe Davis, and Hartley Tufts.

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Paramount-Fenway

On Thursday, the Paramount and Fenway will take over the recent Metropolitan bill intact. That is to say, the twin theaters will be showing "Jesse James" and "While New York Sleeps."

♦ ♦ ♦

Keith Boston

Beginning Friday and continuing through Tuesday, the Keith-Boston will have another of its week-end combination vaudeville and movie programs. Collins and Paterson will head the bill on the stage, and among the other vaudeville entertainers will be: Cass Dailey, with songs; Three Samuels and Harriet Hayes, tap dancers; Paul Regan with character impressions; and Clare and the Sana Sisters in a bicycle act.

The two pictures on the bill will be "Convict's Code," with Robert Kent, Anna Nagel, and Sidney Blackmer; and "Arizona Legion," with George O'Brien in the cast.

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Short Subjects

Starting Friday the Trans-Lux bill will include: "Ferdinand the Bull"; "Major Difficulties," with Leon Errol; "Ski Girl"; a Pete Smith specialty, "Penny's Party"; "Going Places" with Graham McNamee as narrator. There will be the usual newsreel digest.

At the South Station Theater the program beginning Friday will include: "The Wrong Way Out," a Crime-Does-Not-Pay reel; Pete Smith's "Man's Greatest Friend," described as "the story of the part dogs have played in scientific research"; "Daily Diet of Danger," adventure of the newsreel cameraman; two color cartoons, Willie Howard comedy; Unusual Occupations; a musical, and latest newsreels.

Morning Musicales Season of 1939-40

Again, with a record of sold-out subscriptions, this time for the eighth successive year, the Boston Morning Musicales announced at the Thorborg-Hartmann concert in the Statler Ballroom, today, that Bidu Sayao, the brilliant young Brazilian soprano, has been chosen to open the twelfth season, next Nov. 8.

Eight artists of international reputation have been signed for the annual series of six concerts which are given under the auspices of, and to benefit, the Boston School of Occupational Therapy.

Again, there are "firsts"—Robert Viroval, the youthful Hungarian violinist, scheduled for Nov. 29, and Risé Stevens, the 26-year-old New York contralto, whose début at the Metropolitan Opera, Dec. 17, was one of the notable occasions of the current season. These are "firsts" for concert appearance in Boston.

New on the Musicales roster, too, will be Mme. Sayao and Walter Gieseking.

On two mornings there will be assisting artists. On Dec. 13, Elisabeth Rethberg, noted soprano, and Ezio Pinza, Metropolitan basso, return by demand of the subscribers. Richard Crooks, tenor of the Metropolitan, and another favorite of the Musicales patrons, will share the program with Miss Stevens, with whom he appeared at her début in "Mignon."

To complete the series, Lauritz Melchior, heroic Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan, will sing on March 6.

The order of appearance of the artists chosen and their dates are:

Bidu Sayao	Nov. 8
Robert Viroval	Nov. 29
Elisabeth Rethberg and Ezio Pinza	Dec. 13
Walter Gieseking	Jan. 17
Risé Stevens and Richard Crooks	Feb. 14
Lauritz Melchior	Mar. 6

Clark Gable as Song and Dance Man
In "Idiot's Delight," film from Robert E. Sherwood's play, opening Thursday at the State and Orpheum.

Miss Jerguson's Boston Debut

Satisfaction is derived from chronicling the success of a young person who has won her way step by step through careful and diligent study. Thelma Jerguson, soprano, who made her Boston debut in Jordan Hall last night is such a person. Born in Medford, she studied voice with Emily Ellis of the New England Conservatory, and then went to Paris for further study with Willem van Gieson.

Her program last night was rather typical of the debut recital, and included Handel's "Care Salve": the recitative and aria, "E Susanna non vien," from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"; Schubert's "Die Forelle," "Rastlose Liebe," "Ganymed," and "Gretchen am Spinnrade"; Schumann's "Der Nussbaum," "Intermezzo," "Mit Myrten und Rosen," "Mondnacht," and "Auftrage"; the aria from Beethoven's "Fidelio," "Abscheulicher, wo eilst du hin"; an English group listing songs by Winter Watts, Cyril Scott, Deems Taylor and Paul Eisler, and to close, the "Liebestod" from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." Paul Eisler was the accompanist.

Miss Jerguson has many attributes which augur well for her future. She is comely. She has an excellent stage presence and sings with ease and repose. Her voice is of good range and for the most part, even in quality, with a lovely half voice which, to her credit, she does not overwork. Possessing these various talents, she has an excellent foundation upon which to build, yet withal, she does not stir us deeply. There is lacking a certain depth, a poignancy in her interpretation, necessary to the complete and wholly satisfying publication of a song such as "Gretchen am Spinnrade," for instance, or "Mondnacht."

At the point where most young singers are most likely to fail, Miss Jerguson came through with some of her best singing . . . in the English group. Her diction was excellent and she seldom sacrificed it to tone. Unfortunately, her diction in other languages was not quite so successful, although one could find no fault with "Der Nussbaum" or the less familiar "Intermezzo," which were sung with feeling both for melodic line and text.

Miss Jerguson is seemingly one who must learn to "let go" earlier in her program, for as the evening advanced she threw aside more completely the reserve which cloaked her opening numbers, and by the time she had reached her final numbers, she was showing what she really could do. All things considered, however, she may feel that this occasion was successful, if friendliness from her audience and floral tributes could be taken as a criterion.

G. M. S.

George Brent
In "Wings of the Navy," now at the Metropolitan.

Plays as They Come and Go

Miss Cornell's Plans

It is reported in the New York Times that Lawrence Olivier, the English actor who is now in Hollywood, will be Katharine Cornell's leading man in S. N. Behrman's play, "No Time for Comedy." It is expected that the play will open in California this spring and will reach New York next season, most likely as the first offering of the Playwright's Company.

♦ ♦ ♦

Another Lincoln?

Robert E. Sherwood, who wrote "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," and who in addition to that is one of the active members of the Playwrights' Company, is expected in New York from South America early next week. Awaiting his attention is a proposal for a road company to carry "Abe Lincoln" to California and the Golden Gate Fair in San Francisco. Richard Gaines, who has been understudying Raymond Massey in the New York company is mentioned as the likeliest choice for the part.

♦ ♦ ♦

Judith Anderson to Star

Cheryl Crawford has formed a play producing partnership with Day Tuttle and Richard Skinner. Their first offering will be Judith Anderson in "Family Portrait," a play by Lenore and William Joyce Cowen, authors of "The Birds Stop Singing." Margaret Webster, who has become established as one of the leading directors on the Broadway horizon with her staging of Maurice Evans' production of Shakespeare, will stage "Family Portrait," which will open in New York on March 8, at a theater to be chosen.

This will be Miss Anderson's first appearance in two and a half years, since she last appeared as the Queen Mother in "Hamlet" with John Gielgud in 1936. Cheryl Crawford has been identified with the Broadway theater for many years, as cofounder and co-director of the Group Theater in its early days, and before that as casting director for the Theater Guild. Day Tuttle and Richard Skinner have been the producing managers of the Westchester Playhouse of Mount Kisco for seven years, and last summer extended their activities to include Westport Theater. This will be their first joint venture on Broadway.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sistrom En Route to England

William Sistrom arrives in New York from Hollywood Thursday, en route to England, to produce the first film ever made there by RKO Pictures.

Sistrom will produce "The Saint in London," third in the RKO Radio series based on the mystery novels by Leslie Charteris. He will be followed shortly by George Sanders, recently signed to portray "The Saint." The remainder of the cast, and the technical crew, will be recruited by Sistrom in London.

English born, Sistrom has been associate producer for such RKO Radio films as "A Dog of Flanders," "Hot Tip," "Freckles," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "The Plot Thickens," and "Racing Lady."

♦ ♦ ♦

"Hellzapoppin" Dignities

At the Winter Garden "Hellzapoppin" has become so well established as one of the sights of New York and counts so confidently on the presence of visiting celebrities, that a box has been set aside for use of dignitaries. It will be called the Governor's box and will be decorated with bunting if State officials happen to be present. The box, it is hardly necessary to remark, is one of those which are not occupied by stooges.

♦ ♦ ♦

Chicago's "Mikado"

Apparently arrangements are now definite for the Chicago Federal Theater to take its swing version of "The Mikado" into New York. The date mentioned is March 1 at the New Yorker Theater. It is the first Federal production to be taken into Manhattan, but several New York Federal Theater enterprises have gone out on tour.

Feature Film Planned In Trans-Lux Program

The Trans-Lux Theater has issued comment cards since its opening, and as a result of this poll the consensus of opinion is that a single feature of film should be given in addition to the regular newsreel and short subject program.

Starting Friday, Feb. 24, the theater will present a first run feature, "Peg of Old Drury," starring Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. The show will also include "The Newsreel Digest," "The March of Time," and other short subjects.

Mr. Havens' Program

Tonight Raymond Havens, pianist, will play the following program at the Boston University Faculty Recital at Jacob Sleeper Hall:

Sonata in E major, Opus 109 ..... Beethoven
"Liebestod" ..... Wagner-Liszt
"A Night in Granada" ..... Debussy
"The Girl and The Nightingale" ..... Granados
Scherzo in B flat minor ..... Chopin

New French Film Due at Harvard

A new French film, "Les Disparus de St. Agil," will be shown for the first time in the United States under the direction of the French Films Committee at Harvard on Thursday and Friday afternoons and evening at the Institute of Geographical Exploration. Showings will be 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, and 9 o'clock.

The story is based on a novel by Pierre Véry, and is concerned with three boys in France who form a secret society. The object of the organization is to get the boys to America, where they would become captains of industry. But long before that could happen there are many adventures and mysteries, which the film recounts.

The cast includes Serge Grave, Marcel Mouloudji, Jean Claudio, Aimé Clairond, Michel Simon, Pierre Labry, Armand Bernard, Robert Le Vigan, and Erich von Stroheim.

Amparo Iturbi

The musical education of Amparo Iturbi, Spanish pianist, who will be guest soloist for the final Zighera Chamber Orchestra concert, in Jordan Hall, on March 1, was, in her own words, "a little savage." Like her brother, José Iturbi, pianist and conductor, she is virtually self-taught. A native of Valencia, she gave her first recital in Barcelona at the age of 15. Later she financed a short period of study in Paris, under Maria Jordan, José's teacher.

Before coming to the United States, Mme. Iturbi played in Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, England, and France. In Paris she was soloist for Lamoureux, Pasdeloup, and Poulet. Repeating her Continental successes in the United States, following her American concert début in Detroit in 1937, Amparo Iturbi has played with the New York Philharmonic Symphony at Lewisohn Stadium and with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Robin Hood Dell.

Miss Humphrey Explains

On Monday evening, Doris Humphrey was the speaker in the Rhythmic Activities Course currently conducted by the Boston University School of Education, Dr. Frederick Rand Rogers presiding.

She was assisted in the technique-demonstration by two of the leading members of the Humphrey-Weidman company — Harriette Anne Gray, a remarkable technician, a new and splendid acquisition, and José Limon, whose magnificent dancing is already known to Boston.

Mr. Limon, it was brought out during the evening, is the only purely Humphrey-Weidman-trained dancer in the concert group. That he is a superb example of that training is partly due to the individual resources and abilities he has brought to it. All the other dancers in the company, including the leading artists, have previously studied other forms.

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The subject of the lecture-demonstration was the fundamental dance techniques used in the Humphrey-Weidman studio. Their application to the dance in education is idealistic rather than practical. That is, only the professional dancer, after years of rigorous training, could hope to attain the high accomplishment exemplified in the performing soloists, as Miss Humphrey carefully explained.

One important point the speaker made was that dance movement as art is the product of imagination, the invention of new movements, derived from natural human movements but not limited to them. From basic human movements, the artist evolves the distortions, the complex rhythms and accents, the dynamism and design, that distinguish dance from mere physical exercise or everyday bodily activity.

She spoke also of metakinesis, "the meaning above movement," which is intrinsic in movement.

After a short question period, Miss Humphrey conducted a large class from members of the audience, in the ballroom studio of the Miriam Winslow School of the Dance.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Monday evening sessions of the Rhythmic Activities Course are open to the general public as well as students. The entrance fee is $1 payable at the door. It includes the privilege of attending the classes that follow the lecture. The opening hour has been set back to 7:15.

Next Monday evening, Pauline Chellis, whose work in dance education is widely known, will speak on Dance Techniques for the school program. She will be assisted in the demonstration techniques by Jean Aubry, dance director of the Newton High School, Alice Mulcahy, dance director of the Lowell High School, and Roberta McAllister of the Roberta McAllister School of Dance in Worcester. These dancers are members of the Pauline Chellis Concert Group.

Ted Shawn's lecture, on Shawn disciplines for dancers preliminary to training in dance forms, illustrated by his ensemble of men dancers, will take place on Wednesday afternoon, March 1, at 4 o'clock. That evening, he and his Dance Group will give a concert in Symphony Hall.

On Monday evening, Feb. 27, motion pictures in color of Oriental and other dances, including Shawn's, will be shown in Jacob Sleeper Hall. Admission on that evening will be free.

M. L.

Vose and Federal Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

On view in the smaller of the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, are recent paintings by a young Boston artist, Lois Mailou Jones. Engaged now in the Art Department of Howard University, Miss Jones has spent some time in Paris.

The pictures show Miss Jones' delight in that city, for there are many views of parks and byways familiar to travelers. While in Paris, she was imbued with the qualities which the Impressionists sought to achieve through painting with broad brushwork, in summary patches of color which catch the effect of sunlight upon surfaces. Miss Jones is an Impressionist without the strict technical methods of divided color.

Outstanding at Vose's is a view of the Luxembourg Gardens, in which the children play, and there is an atmosphere of cheerful relaxation. Miss Jones is her best in these outdoor scenes, for somehow she seems to allow for the human equation. In the special subjects at close view such as still-life arrangements, she paints with concentration and even with good taste, but the spectator is aware of the logical plan, and somehow sheer craftsmanship overpowers expression.

♦ ♦ ♦

This is a characteristic of artists in their earlier years, especially those of a more serious and more thoughtful bent. We are inclined to attempt to emulate the French Impressionists of the first rank, who could paint anything that reflected light interestingly and in fine taste. But repetitions of their mixtures of incidental articles of still life grow a bit wearisome in a day in which artists are deliberately making an effort to relinquish the abstract atmosphere of the studio and return to the world of everyday, human experience. That Miss Jones has human interest we have no doubt, for she indicates it warmly in her portraiture.

One of the best canvases in the exhibition is a still life, "Anemones," which has a very moving quiet glow.

♦ ♦ ♦

Prints and Drawings

At the Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street, there is on view an interesting display of prints and drawings by members of the project. Because we are inclined today to think of pictorial art in terms of oil paintings, or at least, aquarelles, we look upon any such collection of graphic miscellany as something residual in character. It is an unfair hieratic arrangement of artistic rank, to which usage has led us, sometimes unwittingly.

Those who have arranged the Federal display have been aware of this attitude, and they have rather shrewdly, it seems, taken advantage of the informality which a print and drawing exhibition implies. To be seen at the gallery are etchings, pencilings, ink and wash sketches, crayon drawings, lithographs, monotypes, block prints, oil paintings on paper, temperas, and photography.

Once we find artists playing with new possibilities in a medium, there are endless opportunities which exhaust themselves only with imagination. Here is a backstage view of the artist, who may have jotted down, or sketched an idea with the intention of carrying it to a more finished result, and then, he was loathe to complete it, for somehow it seemed to possess a spontaneity which would have been dulled with added workmanship. In recent years, even the layman has come to learn that a casual sketch of a master has not only merit, but commercial value.

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We see, at the Federal Gallery, an interesting selection of drawings by Gordon Steele, an artist of western Massachusetts. Mr. Steele has not only an insatiable curiosity about new mediums and fresh combinations, but he also has the sustaining quality of logical thinking and careful planning. He has another ingredient, the most valuable of all, poetic imagination. One small tempera, "Back Stage," is one of the handsomest little pictures we have seen in weeks of gallery trotting. Mr. Steele manages to suggest atmosphere, and tap a deep emotional reserve in this little sketch, which is as expressive as it is descriptive. He shows, besides, several interesting drawings with white pencil on black background.

John W. Gregory also shows progress in the medium of his choice, lithography. Cape Cod is his subject, and he portrays the dunes and hills, and Long Point Lighthouse with increasing sensitiveness and a more potent stroke of the crayon. Another representative from the Cape is Dorothea Loeb, who has an especially sensitive portrayal of a little flock of "Ducks" in oil on paper. Miss Loeb belongs in a class of American artists who have refinements in style that are not blatent and which do not make headlines in critical literature.

♦ ♦ ♦

Other exhibitors who attract the eye are Takeji Matsurbara, in a "Study of Roofs" in charcoal; Fritz Pfeiffer, in "Harbor Phantasy"; James Pfeufer, in "Flowers"; Joseph DiGiusto, in "Roofs"; Julius Weiss, in "Workman."

The exhibition shows spirited effort. There is no tendency towards comfortable convention, nor is there as common a tendency as there was at one time towards slurred-over performance. The Federal art exhibitions in this season and last have been showing a tightening up in requirements of craftsmanship, and a very obviously increased interest in accomplishment.

New York Art Notes

American Water Colors

On Wednesday, Feb. 22, the Whitney Museum of American Art will open its 1939 exhibition of contemporary American water colors and pastels. Five of the museum's galleries will be occupied by the work of 71 artists who have each been invited to send two works of their own selection. More than 25 per cent of the work shown is by artists who have never before exhibited in the Whitney Museum.

The artists invited live in the following states: Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, California, Utah, Georgia, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Connecticut, Washington, Ohio, Illinois, and Maryland.

The exhibition will remain on view through March 15.

♦ ♦ ♦

At the Albright Gallery

In celebration of the opening of a Room of Contemporary Art by the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, the Museum of Modern Art in New York City is lending a collection of 22 of its finest pictures for an exhibition. This is probably the only time such a loan could have been made, as the new building to which the Museum of Modern Art is moving will soon be completed and its paintings will then be hung upon its own walls.

Contained in the varied collection of material to be shown are several of the Bliss pictures, notably Cézanne's "Bather." Both European and American painters are represented, the full list being as follows: Cézanne: "Bather;" Braque: Oval Still-Life: Burchfield: "Interurban Line;" Seurat: "Lady Fishing;" Sheeler: "American Landscape;" Utrillo: "Church in Provence;" Redon: "Silence;" Chagall: "Jewish Wedding;" Chirico: "Nostaligia of the Infinite;" Matisse: "Bather;" Miro: "Catalan Landscape;" Dali: "Persistence of Memory;" Kuniyoshi: "Gold Player;" Derain: "Landscape;" Gropper: "The Senate;" Léger: "Breakfast;" Benton: "Homestead;" Picasso: "Seated Woman;" Cézanne: "Fruit and Wine;" Picasso: "Green Still-Life;" Spencer: "Near Avenue A."

The exhibition of these pictures goes on view Saturday and will continue until March 15.

For Twin Houses

Tyrone Power
As Jesse James in the film of the same name moving Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $2.50. Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10
(Extra Matinee Thursday, February 23)

"First class production of a tender and amusing play."—Waldorf. Post.
JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile Lillian Rose Jack
WATSON GISH HOBART HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30. NEXT MAT. SAT. 2:30
Morosco The., 45 St., W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230

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HARP RECITAL
Assisted by Frances Blaisdell, Flute, Alexander Williams, Clarinet, and Michael de Stefano String Quartet
TOWN HALL, N. Y. C. FRIDAY EVENING—FEB. at 8:30 P. M.
Tickets $2.20 to 40c on sale at Box Office

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
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Thurs., "COX and BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"; Fri., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"; Sat., "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD"; Feb. 20th, "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30. Sat. Incl. eves. and hols
Mats. Wed. Thurs., Sat., Feb. 24

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib.
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS ● Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

WALTER HUSTON in the Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
46th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Cir. 6-6075
Evgs. 8:30. Next Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter. BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30
Next Matinee Saturday, 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED and SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W.-Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
A New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"The audience was practically thrown into the aisles in hysterics."—Mantle, News.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. at 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40

"No audience that I can remember has been so shaken with emotion."—John Anderson, Journal-American
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (In Person)
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Evgs 55c-$2.20. Mats. WED. and SAT. 55c-$2.20

BOSTON

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ROARING FOR BATTLE OR READY FOR LOVE
GUNGA DIN
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And AN ALL-NEW WALT DISNEY REVUE
Extra! March of Time
KEITH MEMORIAL

COPLEY THEATRE
MACBETH
W.P.A. FEDERAL THEATRE
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TUES. to SAT. EVES. at 8.30
MATINEE SAT'S ONLY AT 2.30

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SHUBERT—Evgs. 8:30, Mat. Today 2:30
JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
by RACHEL CROTHERS
with PAUL McGRATH
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. 55c-$2.20

SOUTH STATION
The OXFORD MOVEMENT
Radio's PASSING PARADE
CROSS & DUNN Musical BIRD DOGS-POPEYE
7½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS 3 NEWSREELS
LIB. 5560

NEWS REEL THEATRE HAN 1000
KING of KINGS LIFE STORY of CHRIST
TREMONT THEATRE — through Sat., "Tovarich" and "Advent. of Robin Hood"

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REVIEW — TODAY ONLY
Clark Gable—Claudette Colbert
"IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT"
Robert Montgomery — Rosalind Russell
"LIVE, LOVE AND LEARN"
Thurs.: "YOUNG DR. KILDARE"
"SAY IT IN FRENCH"

NEW YORK CITY

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
BROADHURST Thea., W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:40.
55c-$2.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

Progress of Philadelphia Rests on Penn's Plan and Civic Co-operation

Penn's Utopian Vision Led To Founding of Philadelphia

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The fountains of Logan Circle splash over figures representing the confluence of Philadelphia's three rivers—the stately Delaware, the picturesque Schuylkill from down Valley Forge way, and the little Wissahickon which turned the wheels of the first paper mill in America.

But Philadelphia is a confluence of streams more important than those. It is unique in the degree of co-operation between educational and industrial interests, between manufacturing and the fine arts, between scholarly research workers and eagerly interested school children, between lovers of its historic shrines—which are many—and planners of modern civic greatness.

Co-operation of the quietly effective kind has been the keynote of its growth, from the first days when far-seeing William Penn established the friendliest relations with the Indians and the Quaker spirit of tolerance and good will became firmly established, up to the present time when great industries co-operate with research institutions, such as the Franklin Institute, and through them with the schools and colleges.

Penn's Dream of Utopia

The City sprang from the dream of young William Penn, fired with the Quaker love of mankind. He dreamed of a Utopia in the young west—not a refuge exclusive to one sect, but a welcoming home for the oppressed of all lands, a place where those persecuted because they were "ahead of their times" could work together to erect a new civilization which should be full of definite purpose. No wonder that before he set foot on the soil of the New World he had chosen the name Philadelphia, City of Brotherly Love, for his planned Utopia.

Most textbooks say that Philadelphia was founded in 1682, but Penn himself liked to see its beginnings in his undergraduate visioning 20 years before at Oxford. Writing in the City, years later, he said: "I had an opening of joy as to these parts in the year 1661 at Oxford."

Many young students have dreamed similar dreams—but to William Penn came the opportunity to see them realized. His father, far from agreeing on many matters with his Quaker son, had been a Vice-Admiral in the British Navy. He had loaned the Crown considerable money and a land grant in the New World was an extremely convenient way to pay this loan. William seized the opportunity when the grant was offered him in payment of the debt to his father.

He planned his city—for every inch of ground on which this third largest city in the United States and tenth largest in the world now stands, was once owned by him—with loving care for every detail, long before he crossed the Atlantic. Penn was America's first "city planner" and the wisdom of his planning is being realized today as his outlines for continued growth are seen still to be the best after more than 250 years of changing times and changing ideas.

The devotion he put into the work is reflected in words he wrote as he stood on the deck of a ship headed down the Delaware on the way back to England: "And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement named before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service and what travail has there been to bring thee forth, and to preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee. I long to be with thee."

Diversity of Loyalties

Unique as a definitely planned city from the very beginning, Philadelphia was also notable because almost overnight, with the coming of Penn's people, it was filled with a great diversity of nationalities, languages, and religions—but with all its people serious-thinking and industrious, and deeply confident in Penn's leadership. All were enthusiastic over the opportunity he had afforded them.

With this background it was no wonder that the city—which represented the ideals of the Constitution long before it was written—should have proved such a fitting setting for the stirring events of the Revolutionary era and for the first seat of the new nation's government.

The principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—written in the center of Penn's "greene countrie town"—were in many ways direct reflections of those which inspired his Utopian dream at Oxford.

The new interests in research, literature, education, and philanthropy which developed under Benjamin Franklin's influence at that time, were also a direct outgrowth of the seeds planted by Penn, carefully adventurous scholar and gentleman that he was.

Believed in Advertising

The kind of men, who, like Franklin, were attracted to Philadelphia through the years, were very much the type of those for whom Penn advertised—for like Franklin, he was evidently a confirmed believer in advertising.

Here is an extract from the handbill he wrote when planning his city. He needed, he said: "Industrious husbandmen and day laborers, laborious handicrafts, especially carpenters, masons, smiths, weavers, taylors, tanners, shoemakers, shipwrights, etc. Ingenious spirits that being low in the world are much clogged and oppressed about a livelihood, for the means of subsisting being easie there, they may have the time and opportunity to gratify their inclinations, and thereby improve science and help nurseries of people, younger brothers of small inheritances and men of universal spirits that have an eye to the good of posterity, and both understand and delight to promote good discipline and just government, among a plain and well-intending people."

The giant statue of Penn atop the City Hall tower, gazes northeast over his early home by a bend in the Delaware above the city, and on across the shrinking ocean to the quiet meeting house and woodlands of Jordans in England—where he spent his later years. On its right hand is the old city, the city of the Betsy Ross house—recently restored by A. Atwater Kent, retired radio manufacturer — of Independence Square, and of the first home of the Franklin Institute, built in 1825 on Seventh Street—now being converted into the Atwater Kent museum. In this museum the story of the city is to be told, from the earliest days to the present, through exhibitions, dioramas and other devices. There is to be an extension service for schools, churches and clubs. It is planned to sponsor historical pageants at intervals, also.

Part of Early Plan

The Philadelphia of historic interest lying thus on the right hand of the great statute, to its left is the new grouping of art museums, libraries and other institutions, gathering around the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. This tree-lined boulevard runs from the base of the tower itself right out into the beginnings of Fairmount Park—which lies like an island of green, with colonial mansions amongst the trees here and there, in the midst of the surrounding city.

Imagine ourselves back by the fountains of Logan Circle again. Incidentally, it is in one of the green squares of Penn's city plan. Behind lies City Hall reaching up in the midst of clustering skyscrapers.

Straight ahead, in massive Grecian splendor, the huge new Art Museum stands on its hill, with impressive, fountain-flanked steps leading up to it.

Still facing northwest along the Parkway, we have the pillared Free Library with its more than 100,000 volumes, its phonograph record library, its talking books and Braille volumes for the blind, and its roof garden with gay-colored sun shades over the round tables in summer.

Museum on Parkway

On our left is the Academy of Natural Sciences, with its striking new habitat groups, Hall of Earth History, its score of expeditions out in all parts of the world, its humming activity in co-operation with schools, colleges, and other institutions, and its outdoor nature study groups for children and grown-ups.

A little way up the Parkway is the beautiful little Rodin Museum, presented to the city by Jules Mastbaum, motion picture theater magnate and philanthropist.

But newest and most significant of the buildings on the Pakway is the Franklin Institute, with its Fels Planetarium and its lofty, domed Franklin Memorial Hall, in which the James Earl Fraser statue was unveiled last May.

This institute has become the focal point of many vital interests at work in Philadelphia—the forces given so much impetus by both Penn and Franklin. Here research and industry are interpreted to children and adults alike. Here boundaries of nationality and time are broken down, as the learning of all ages and all countries is built into a picture of human progress.

Learned societies meet here, drawing savants from all over the world—and small children come here to push buttons and see "how things work"—from the circling planets, to fire alarm systems and airplanes.

Loan exhibits are constantly being erected through co-operation with great Philadelphia industries—and those of other cities.

The Edward G. Budd Company of Philadelphia has a display of streamlined train construction—and a demonstration of shot-welding.

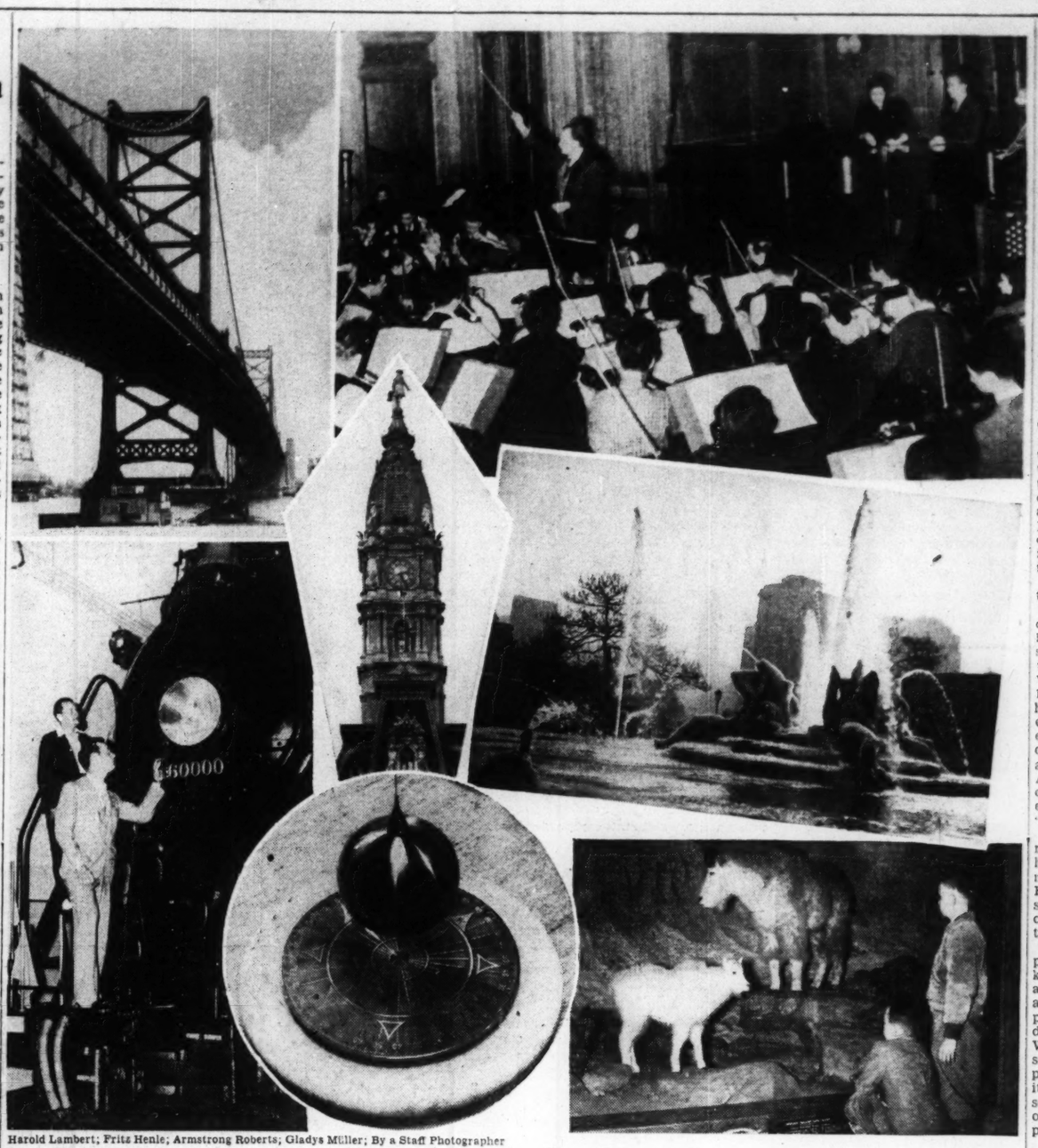
The du Pont company of Wilmington, has an exhibit showing the family of cellulose and viscose products—from rayon and cellophane to new unbreakable, glass-like substances.

The Bakelite Company shows the results of its research and production. The Lee Tire & Rubber Company shows the story of rubber—demonstrating with working models how it is made.

The Bell Telephone companies show how exchanges work, what voice vibrations look like as the visitor talks—even giving the opportunity to "play back" his own voice to see what it sounds like. The Baldwin Locomotive Company has just made a permanent gift of its giant "60,000" locomotive—which by electric power can be made to move back and forth on a section of track by any child who climbs high into the big cab.

Music Section of Museum

The music section is extremely active under Guy Marriner. In the museum are collections of instruments of all kinds, ancient and modern—from oriental one-stringed lutes, to electric-organs and theremins. Exhibits show just how tones of all pitches and qualities can be produced and controlled, working on definite basic principles.



Harold Lambert; Fritz Henle; Armstrong Roberts; Gladys Müller; By a Staff Photographer

Philadelphia As the Camera Sees It

Upper left: The Delaware River Bridge which connects Philadelphia and Camden, N. J. Upper right: The Curtis Institute's Symphony Orchestra in rehearsal, conducted by Fritz Reiner. Center: The 37-foot statue of William Penn atop the 547-foot tower of Philadelphia's $24,000,000 City Hall. Center right: The fountains of Logan Circle on a winter day. Lower left: The giant freight locomotive, No. 60,000, which visitors at Franklin Institute may run back and forth for a short distance electrically. It has been presented to the Institute by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Lower center: The ball of the Foucault Pendulum in the Franklin Institute which demonstrates the turning of the earth. Lower right: The mountain goats form a new habitat group in the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Natural Sciences Academy Sponsors Many Expeditions

By John H. Fulweiler

Editor of Frontiers Magazine
Western Specialist for The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Each year from 20 to 30 expeditions and field projects set out from The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. They go to all corners of the globe to gather for scientific research and exhibition representative collections of the world's animal, mineral, and vegetable life.

In the Philadelphia area the Academy, having been founded in 1812, claims to be the oldest institution of its kind in the United States. It serves in the role of an interpreter of the Natural Sciences. In this connection it is interesting to read through the original declarations of the founders who set down the purposes of the Academy—"For the acquirement, increase, simplification, and diffusion of natural knowledge." In fulfilling these tenets the Academy takes an active part in the intellectual, educational and recreational life of the community today.

Annually some 160,000 persons visit the Free Natural History Museum.

The Academy's expeditions, in addition to collecting material for exhibition, gather great quantities of specimens for the scientific laboratories. For example, the George Vanderbilt African Expedition of 1934 collected material for several habitat groups, of which two—the Okapi and the Gorilla—have been erected, but it also gathered a huge quantity of insects, mammals, birds, and fish which the members of the Academy's staff have studied and described scientifically in the Academy's technical publication, the "Proceedings."

Aside from material gathered by representatives in the field, the exhibition and educational departments have just constructed a new Hall of Earth History under the scientific direction of the Academy's department of Geology and Paleontology.

To assist and personalize "the simplification and diffusion of natural knowledge" the Academy organized an educational department two years ago, under the direction of W. Stephen Thomas. This new work is divided into three classifications. With the aid of docents, groups of school children—38,000 during the past year—visit the Museum and in its class rooms receive organized lessons that have been designed in co-operation with public, private, and parochial school teachers.

A second portion of this work concerns the leisure-time activities of these children. On Saturday mornings and in the summer months, Nature Clubs in the Museum undertake handicraft activities and make local field trips with the Educational Department's staff.

Seeking to reach a wider audience and make the members of the Academy more familiar with Natural History and the Academy's role of interpreter, "Frontiers: A Magazine of Natural History," was started in October, 1936. Already the outside subscription list approximates 40 per cent of its entire circulation.

Open to all visitors is the Academy's Library of 120,000 volumes, a great source of scientific literature and one of the most comprehensive natural history libraries in the New World.

In a time of City and State support, the Academy is unique in that its funds are contributed entirely from private sources.

New 'Home Planning Shop' Designed To Illustrate Use of Color Schemes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The love of balance which is evident in so many phases of existence in this Quaker-founded city, is now reflected in a newly opened "Home Planning Shop" in the Strawbridge & Clothier Department Store—Quaker-founded itself.

The new shop on the ninth floor makes it easy for home planners to see the ensemble effect of rugs, furniture, drapes, wall coverings—and all their details—which they are thinking of using.

Each room of the shop is complete. There is co-ordination of design, co-ordination of color—and co-ordination of price. In this matter of cost there is complete consistency. There are no $100 mirrors hanging over $65 buffets, no $20 blankets on $50 beds.

But color harmonies and contrasts are the major interest of the experts who plan the rooms in this shop. All home furnishings are co-ordinated around basic color schemes. In some of these schemes blankets match bedroom draperies. In others they contrast strikingly.

The announcement of the new shop was directed specially to "brides starting new homes, and young-minded people of all ages who wish to re-decorate old rooms in the spirit of the new, changed times."

Now is the time for a black dress

One with a dash of French chic, a soupcon of Victorian charm. Delectable shirred yoke, high camisole pockets, and a saucer skirt. Leaven for your winter wardrobe. Also in navy. 39.75.

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1729 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Dress With a Coat

—dark, sheer and dotted

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in sizes 36 to 50

The dress with its whiff of white lingerie at the throat is so lovely in itself . . . you'll wear it often without the coat . . . so waist slimming with its leather belt of Schiaparelli red! . . . Navy or black sheer rayon with duco dots white as snowflakes.

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ELIMINATION SALE

Closing out virtually our entire stock of Japanese merchandise — as well as numerous lines in all departments.

Reductions Far More Drastic Than Ever

On April 1st we will present
A Completely Remodeled Store
To Our Fine Chinese Imports We Are Adding New Items From Europe and America

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1724 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

February Sale
RUGS · CARPETS

See the unusual values in this annual store-wide offering of floor coverings. The savings are decidedly worthwhile.

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1220 MARKET STREET
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Philadelphia Gives Major Role to Music and Other Arts

Strong Support for Arts Accorded by Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Just as research, education and industry are being brought together in a vitalizing way in Philadelphia on common ground provided by such organizations as the Franklin Institute, so the various arts in recent years have been stimulated by closer contact between each other—and with the worlds of education and industry.

The once staid and rather retiring Art Alliance is humming with activity now. Guy Marriner, Director of the Music Section of the Franklin Institute and a pianist of standing, has developed numerous plans on the musical side. Little theater work has been undertaken. An annual circulating picture club exhibition has been established. Composers' forums have been held. An annual photographic salon has proved a great success. There have been demonstrations of contemporary crafts. Modern dance series have been arranged. A playwriting contest has been held. Radio programs have been given, and lectures have dealt with subjects ranging from Walt Disney cartoons—with examples of colored movies—to such things as "Painting the Scene with Sound," "Symbolism in Religious Art," "What Is Expressionism?" and "Color and Line in Modern Clothes."

Specific Policies

In a list of "specific policies now enforced" the Alliance includes "co-ordination of branches of art, informality, hospitality to other art groups, technical demonstrations, experimentation, recognition of younger artists, promotion of sale of members' work and sponsorship of worthy civic and artistic projects."

Like the Academy of Natural Science with its Frontiers the Art Alliance Bulletin—with the best of printing and illustration—spreads its interests to a constantly widening circle.

The famous Curtis Institute which, with the world-renowned Philadelphia Orchestra has done much to make the City internationally respected musically, is also deeply concerned with the co-ordination of the different branches of art. Its founder, Boston-born Mary Louise Curtis Bok, is a strong believer in this. Students in the Institute, which she alone endowed, and with which she is actively connected, must be surrounded with beauty and inspiration of every possible kind, she insists.

Housed in Mansion

The Institute is housed, to begin with, in the beautiful old Drexel Mansion on Rittenhouse Square, and all through the building, in studios as well as halls and reception rooms, works of art by the finest painters have been hung.

A new expression of the general inclination toward co-ordination of the different branches of art is the recent and successful appearance of a new magazine entitled Arts in Philadelphia, which deals with everything from sculpture and chamber music to movies and phonograph records.

The depression, which put a temporary end to the regular weekly performance of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York—a musical tradition for years, served to stimulate a new and vital local interest in opera. Several companies have been active—all using the venerable and acoustically near-perfect Academy of Music, which is also the home of the Orchestra—and now something entirely new, the Philadelphia Opera Company, has come into being.

New Development

C. David Hocker, Chairman of the successful Young Concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which blazed the way for a surge of youthful interest in the finest music, and Sylvan Levin, who was instrumental in adding outdoor opera to the orchestra concert schedule of Robin Hood Dell in Fairmount Park on summer evenings, initiated the move to found this new opera group. Leopold Stokowski and Eugene Ormandy, of the Philadelphia Orchestra, are honorary musical directors. The basic idea of the new organization is to eliminate the star system and to make use of the wonderful supply of young talent being developed in Philadelphia at such schools as the Curtis Institute. Members of the company who sing leading roles in one performance are to have minor roles in others. The sole effort will be to present well-knit and well-rounded productions co-ordinating musical, scenic, lighting and dramatic effects. All members of the company are to be paid a reasonable figure, in harmony with the self support of the company.

The first performance was given Jan. 19 and was greeted with enthusiasm by a capacity audience, and by critics. Puccini's "La Boheme" was presented. The second production is to be Puccini's trilogy "The Cloak," "Sister Angelica," and "Gianni Schicchi." As a trilogy these operas are said never to have been given in English in the United States.

The management of the Metropolitan Opera—which is giving 10 performances in Philadelphia through this season—welcomed establishment of this new company, it was stated, because of the vitalizing effect it promised to have on the institution of opera, as a whole, in Philadelphia.

Considered Success

The Metropolitan's presentation of the complete Ring cycle of operas in Philadelphia, for the first time since 1904, has just been completed, with the greatest success from every point of view.

The Philadelphia-La Scala Opera Company aroused interest on Jan. 5 with its presentation of the world première of Camille de Senez' "Horus." Victor Herbert's "Natoma" is said to have been the last opera to have its world première in Philadelphia. That was 28 years ago, in the Hammerstein Opera House on North Broad Street.

Gilbert and Sullivan operas always have been popular in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Savoy Company has given many presentations. The Rose Valley Chorus has added others. In recent weeks the Federal Theater's Gilbert and Sullivan Company has been enjoying a successful season in the Walnut Street Theater, opened in 1809, said to be the oldest in the United States which is still in use.

The Youth Concert organization in connection with the Philadelphia Orchestra has been so successful in arousing closer interest in the Orchestra, by its planning of its own programs and arrangements of all its affairs, that last season another group, known as the Philadelphia Orchestra Club, was established. Members are able to attend some rehearsals of the Orchestra and some of its broadcasts. They have other privileges also, including the opportunity to obtain seats in a club box at individual concerts in the Saturday and Tuesday series.

Little Theater

The theater always has flourished professionally in Philadelphia, and today many little theater groups are active. The most distinctive organization, probably, is the Hedgerow Theater in suburban Rose Valley, where the company lives co-operatively, all sharing in work to be done—from playing leading roles, to washing dishes and floors, printing advertisements, making costumes, and building scenery. Performances are given in a converted, thick-walled stone mill, more than a century old and surrounded by beautiful trees, with the mill stream splashing down by an ancient Indian trail.

There is a different show every week night in summer. The star system is avoided. Sometimes Broadway stars have joined in the productions for a week or two—for inspiration in this noncommercial atmosphere. Quite a few members of the company, too, have left it to appear in Broadway and other professional productions.

Fritz Henle; By a Staff Photographer; Blackstone Studios; Rittase

Philadelphia Holds High Place in Musical Circles

Upper left: Efrem Zimbalist, a member of the faculty of the Curtis Institute of Music, gives a violin lesson at the Institute. Upper right: Rosario Scalero, of the Institute's Composition Department, conducts a class. Center: Paul Metcalf and Harry Sheppard of the Hedgerow Theater are printing handbills. Lower left: Ozzie Nelson, orchestra leader, and his wife and soloist, Harriet Hilliard, try out some ancient musical instruments in the Drexel collection at the Franklin Institute. Lower circle: Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, Founder and President of the Curtis Institute of Music. Lower right: Home of Curtis Institute.

Hard Work Is Only Tuition at Curtis Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Hard work, and work that is of real worth, is the only cost of tuition at the Curtis Institute of Music, whose richly panelled home, from halls to studios, is full of rare works of art, whose equipment is of the very best, and whose faculty is made up of internationally known musicians.

Students receive completely individual treatment, with private lessons. There is no set time for completing a course and, as for that, there are no hard-and-fast courses. The student's work is prescribed according to his own characteristics and ability, with shortcomings and weaknesses needing to be strengthened, carefully taken into account. New students are placed on probation for three months, and all students at all times are required to maintain the high standards of the school in their development and in their performance—or they will be dropped without hesitation.

A basic policy of the institute is to have students perform in public while studying. Engagements are obtained for them on a professional basis—as soloists and in chamber music groups—for appearances at schools, colleges, clubs, and other organizations—which are not beyond convenient driving distance, usually. Weekly radio concerts are sent out from the school. This season 30 are scheduled. They are heard from 3 to 4 p. m., on Mondays over the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. This is the tenth season for these Columbia broadcasts.

Founded by Mrs. Bok

The Curtis Institute was founded in 1924 by Mary Louise Curtis Bok, daughter of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher of The Saturday Evening Post and other magazines, and wife of Edward W. Bok, retired editor of The Ladies' Home Journal. The school was endowed entirely by Mrs. Bok herself.

The school's main objective is training for the operatic or concert stage, composition, organ church work, choir conducting and orchestra conducting—not teaching, although a few graduates have entered that field.

Among graduates in composition are Samuel Barber, nephew of Louise Homer, who has won the Pulitzer Music Prize for two years in succession, and Gian Carlo Menotti, whose opera "Amelia Goes to the Ball" was performed four times by the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York and Philadelphia last season.

Former students now in opera include Helen Jepson, Rose Bampton, Ira Petina, Natalie Bodanya, Charlotte Symons.

There are too many former Curtis students on the concert stage to begin to list them here. Among them, though, are Agnes Davis, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; Conrad Thibault, baritone; the Curtis String Quartet; and Ezra Rachlin, pianist.

Two series of concerts are given regularly in the institute's gem of a concert hall—Casimir Hall. They are the faculty recitals and the students' recitals. Occasionally guest lectures or recitals are given as well. This year there is also a series of 10 concerts dealing with music of the past three centuries. Both students and faculty members participate in these.

Distinguished Faculty

Dr. Josef Hofmann, world-renowned pianist, was director of the school from 1927 to 1938. His successor has not yet been appointed. Mrs. Bok herself is serving as active head of the institute in the meantime.

A number of distinguished musicians have served on the faculty at different times. At present the staff includes such leading men and women in the musical world as Efrem Zimbalist, violin; Eufemia Giannini Gregory, Emilio de Gogorzo and Elisabeth Schumann, voice; Felix Salmond, violoncello; Alexander McCurdy, organ; Fritz Reiner, orchestra; Rosario Scalero, composition; Samuel Chotzinoff, music editor of the New York Post, music criticism; and a number of others.

There are 26,000 volumes in the institute's library, which although planned basically as a working department, still includes quite a number of rare books and fine first editions. One of these is the famous Ileborgh book of organ preludes—the oldest book of organ preludes with pedal parts, printed in 1448 by Adam Ileborgh.

Philadelphia Industries Build And Furnish a Model Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Widely known as "the city of homes" because of the much above average percentage of individual residences, Philadelphia is not so generally thought of as a city in which practically everything needed for home building and furnishing is produced.

To focus in a single home all the best of typically Philadelphian concepts of design and equipment, a group of prominent citizens have formed an organization known as "Philadelphians at Home" and have erected a new type of model home in the very center of the city, in which—with one or two exceptions—everything used is a Philadelphia product.

The house joins the Franklin Institute, the Main Library and the Academy of Natural Sciences in facing on the fountains of Logan Circle in the middle of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway—a central position appropriate to the prominence of the subject of home building in the interests of Philadelphians.

Civic Institution

The "Philadelphians at Home" house and garden is much more than just another model home. It is a civic institution indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the United Business Men's Association and local real estate boards.

Courses of lectures on home economics are given in the house, too, for the purpose of helping "adults interested in various phases of home building to buy more intelligently, or to gain greater happiness in developing the right kind of home atmosphere." They are proving very popular.

The house, designed by William F. B. Koelle, and constructed by the Haverstick, Borthwick Company, is a two-story bungalow with a livable" basement. A large two-story window is a feature of the spacious living room. Colorful awnings are prominent in the summer effect.

About 150 Philadelphia concerns are represented in a large or small way by products and services used in the house.

Concrete Cinder Blocks

The outer walls are constructed of Straub concrete cinder blocks, which are easy to handle and hard to break, so reducing the speed of laying. Their lightness reduces the dead weight of the walls.

The roof is of asbestos cement shingles, made by the Keasbey & Mattison Company. Their shades of red, tan, gray and black blend well with the deep tan of the stucco on the outer walls.

"Double-lock" copper roofing is used over the porches. It is commended for its lightness, its permanence, its resistance to hail and its protection against lightning. Copper is used, also, for all downspouts, gutters, hangers, and conductor heads.

The bricks used for facing the foundation, for the front steps, window sills and the hearth of the living room fireplace, were made by William Conway, Inc., whose plant remains on Walnut Street, where it was for years before that western section of the street became fashionably residential. Foxcroft stone is used for the quite conspicuous chimney which rises between the front door and the two-story window, to culminate in two earthen chimney pots.

Other Conveniences

The basement is especially interesting, reflecting with its well-equipped workshop the typical Philadelphian's love of hobbies. Heating is taken care of by a Fitzgibbons Directaire Conditioner, equipped for cooling the air of the house as well as for heating it by means of an Easy Oil Burner. Hot water is furnished electrically by a Pemco Progress installation.

In a corner of the basement is a Bendix Home Laundry installation, manufactured by the Motor Parts Company.

The kitchen is all-electric, with a dishwasher as well as a range and refrigerator. The sink is of stainless steel.

Metal Paneling

Metal paneling, made by the Martin-Parry Corporation, has been used for the wall finish in several rooms—using various color schemes. The colors are baked on at the factory so that the sheets are proof against corrosion, termites, rodents and against chipping and cracking. They weigh about two pounds to the square foot and are supplied in a 24 by 96 inch size in this instance. They can be washed easily with soap and water.

The hardwood floors are made of red oak and red beech in easily laid blocks pre-finished at the E. L. Bruce Company plant. No scraping, sanding or finishing is required after they are laid.

Prefabricated Materials

This is one of a number of instances of the use of prefabricated materials which tend toward economy of labor and time in building.

A sensitive electrical apparatus operating on radio principles, known as the Teletector, guards all doors, windows and other openings with an invisible field.

Among labor saving devices for the housewife are a laundry chute and an Elevette—a small simplified elevator fitting into closet space.

Each fireplace is provided with a Heatilator, which increases the heat from the fire by sending out warm air from a chamber surrounding the flue, through small grilles on either side of the chimney breast.

Electric and Gas Users Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Sales in Philadelphia of electrical energy produced in steam-generating plants in Philadelphia and at Conowingo Dam, Maryland, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1938, totaled 2,689,458,372 kilowatt hours. The number of consumers averaged 499,807.

The use of gas showed an increase for the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1938, compared with the preceding year. The total was 17,640,281,000 cubic feet. Gas meters in active service numbered 481,031—an increase of 13,744 over the previous year.

City Manager Plan Urged For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The new municipal administration proposed by the City Charter Commission would save Philadelphia $10,000,000 a year and go far toward solving a critical budget problem, Thomas Evans, head of the Commission, declared here recently.

"There is no doubt the City is in a frightful mess," Mr. Evans said. "Its credit is impaired and it seems almost impossible to balance the budget without imposing unbearable taxes in several forms on the City.

"The Charter Commission proposes to reorganize the government of the City and County, as a result of which it believes economies of perhaps $10,000,000 a year in the cost of city government can be made, and the City can live within its means and commence to pay off its debts and balance its budget."

Mr. Evans attributed the huge accumulated indebtedness of the City to "wasteful spending of the taxpayers' money by City Councils of the past," and predicted the election of a smaller 11-man Council-at-large by proportional representation, as provided in the proposed charter, instead of the present 22-man body by districts, would improve the caliber of the City's governing body.

The contemplated City Planning Board would eliminate recurrence of past extravagant outlays for unused subways and similar unwise expenditures, and give the city good water, more adequate streets, better recreation and park facilities, and a more livable community, he continued.

Other advantages of the new charter cited by Mr. Evans are the tightening of civil service provisions to furnish job security and keep municipal employees out of politics, the extension of civil service to the County government, and the transfer to Council of control over all County salaries except those of elected officials.

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Research Contributes Much to Philadelphia's Development

Phone Service Built Up By Businessmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — "When the Keystone rings, it's business."

Behind that slogan of what is said here to be the only independent telephone system in America in active local competition with the great telephone interests, is a story of courage, independence, and initiative in the business world, which is typical of many little-publicized Philadelphia institutions.

It is a story which began at the turn of the century with an effort on the part of local business leaders to give the City a business telephone system that would be lower in cost and more efficient than the service then available.

The story continued as these men determined to build their system, using underground conduits, safe from storms, instead of the pole systems then in general use in cities. It went on, until in 1921—far in advance of most other large systems—the entire Keystone system changed over to dial operation, at one stroke.

The extent to which the enterprise is a "success story" was shown in the lean years of the depression when more and more use of its low-cost service was made by business houses of Philadelphia and the adjoining cities served by the system.

Goal of Unlimited Service

The keynote of the Keystone appeal is now—as it was in 1900—unlimited service. Such service is not otherwise available in Philadelphia. This makes it as economical as the use of private wires between branches of the same business concern, or between firms whose business is closely connected.

There are Keystone phones, in addition to Bell instruments, in nearly all busy offices and factories in the city. There are pay stations in all important points. There are connecting independent systems in 2,500 communities within about 85 miles of Philadelphia, giving subscribers access to approximately 500,000 telephones.

Thousands of business houses have enforced the definite rule: "Try to use the Keystone first. It saves three cents on every call."

It was 39 years ago that a group of leading Philadelphia citizens, including John Mack, Jacob Ridgeway, Michael Murphy, and Robert E. Foerderer, decided that a more adequate and less expensive telephone service would contribute a good deal to the efficiency of business in Philadelphia as a whole.

After careful figuring they were convinced that a well-planned intra-city service — making no expensive attempt to compete in the long-distance field — could easily reduce by around 50 per cent the charges then generally in effect.

The group called in nationally-known consulting engineers and on their plans constructed a plant conceded then to be much superior to any other in existence. Thousands upon thousands of feet of underground conduits were built to endure indefinitely, and hundreds of brick-walled manholes were constructed at the intersections in this system—which has become an almost priceless asset. Into these conduits were drawn the lead-encased cables containing the thousands of wires leading to subscribers' telephones.

On Site of Penn's House

It was on New Year's Day in 1902 that the first message was sent from the Main exchange at 135 South Second Street, to the President, Robert E. Foerderer, at his office in the Drexel Building, on Independence Square.

This Main exchange stands on the site of the original "Slate Roof House" which was the home of William Penn on his second visit to America. On the building is a bronze marker erected by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Other exchanges were erected in fireproof buildings in six other sections of the city. Suburban exchanges were installed in Ambler, Chester, Darby, Prospect Park, Jenkintown, and Hatboro.

The next great step in advance was taken in 1921 when the whole system was converted at once to dial operation. The speed and secrecy of this new system of calling numbers appealed at once to business and financial concerns in particular. The number of calls began to mount and applications for service poured in.

Important Patronage Won

Today the Keystone system, with its connections to business houses in cities in the Philadelphia trading area, such as Harrisburg, York, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, Easton, Bethlehem, Wilmington, Altantic City, Cape May, and many others, provides quick, low cost service for verbal business transactions of a vast number of Philadelphia concerns.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange uses the system extensively. Its telephones, lines, and traders' boards form a sizable network among the stock brokers and bond houses of the city.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company uses Keystone wires to operate its complex dispatching system for the City's subways, elevated and surface lines, and buses.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard and Post Office have large automatic switchboard installations, served with Keystone trunk lines. The United States Custom House conducts a large part of its intercommunicating service over Keystone lines and stations.

The company offers a time and weather forecast service which is widely used by its subscribers.

Pioneered in Business Directory

The Keystone Telephone Company was one of the pioneers in the introduction of a business classification section of its directory. Owing to the fact that business concerns predominated among its subscribers, it was only natural that it should introduce this type of listing in addition to the usual alphabetical form.

Although the dial system has become practically universal in American cities now, the Keystone installation still gives slightly quicker service, owing to its five digit dialing operation and quick action. The Keystone system requires only a single twist for the exchange, followed by four figures.

When the Keystone system entered the field the regular pay station rate of the existing company was 10 cents and toll calls across the river to Camden were 10 cents for subscribers. The cutting in half of both these charges by the Keystone Company was considered revolutionary at that time — but now, of course, the nickel rates prevail generally.

Gladys Muller; The Franklin Institute; By a Staff Photographer

Research Plays a Major Role in Philadelphia

Upper left: Researchers at the Franklin Institute are about to release balloons from the roof of the Institute. The balloons contain various instruments and short-wave transmitters to send down their recordings. Upper right: A young research worker at the plant of Fred Megow, which supplies airplane and other kits to model builders all over the world, works on a tiny "HO" freight car design. Center right: Robert Knight of Medfield, Mass., looks over a new machine punching out a strip of ties for an "HO" model railroad track at the Megow plant. Lower left: Ralph McClarren, Director of the Aviation Section of the Franklin Institute, demonstrates airflow principles with the help of a wind tunnel and dry ice. Lower right: Fred Megow, head of the Megow plant, shows Robert Knight some of the developments in his research department.

City Leads in Plane Building Both Model and Full-Sized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Boys with a taste for model building—whether airplanes, trains, or ships—have every opportunity to make a real hobby of it in Philadelphia. The City is not only a center for development of real planes, streamline trains, and modern ships, but it is also the home of a number of leading concerns making supplies for model builders.

With nearly a score of airports in Greater Philadelphia and with flying so much of a sport that "progressive lunches" taking clubs from one field to another for successive courses, have been arranged, there's plenty of inspiration for model builders. If they want to study their subject, both deeply and pleasantly, there's always the Franklin Institute, with its Air Section.

All Types of Planes

One of the first men to really aid model plane builders in a big way was Fred Megow, who came to Philadelphia from Wisconsin—with a love of boys and mechanical things. Until five years ago he was a manual-training teacher in a North Philadelphia school. Today he has 130 persons working for him and is shipping out thousands of airplane, train, and ship kits—not only all over the United States, but all over the world. Kits run all the way from 10-cent gliders, put together in a few minutes, to elaborate gas-model planes of the kind used by several thriving clubs in the City—models which take weeks, even months, to perfect.

The business started from a request made by boys in his manual-training class that Mr. Megow buy them some balsa wood and other supplies for model airplane building. They wanted more and more. When summer came, they besought him to arrange to have the supplies for sale in a near-by drug store.

Other drug stores wanted them. The idea spread. Presently the garage under Mr. Megow's typical Philadelphia "row" house was full of saws and planes, preparing the wood. He had to get people to work for him. He had to take in other garages. Finally he had to give up teaching altogether and give all his time to managing this business, which he moved into an old carpet mill building with 45,000 feet of floor space.

Many of the machines he uses to produce model parts in quantity, he designed himself. Others were developed specially for him. With the fast-growing demand for kits for building model trains, one of these machines had to be able to punch out strips of ties for the popular new "HO" gauge trains. Miles of this track roll out from it in a way to make model railway fans' mouths water.

In the Megow plant there is one department which seems to offer the ideal job for mechanically-minded youths. In it a group of them spend all their time devising new ideas for planes, trains, and boats. Prizes are offered for the best. Now that gas-model speedboats are so popular, the group repairs to a pond about once a week, with a kayak for rescue purposes, and tries out the latest models. Those that are a success soon are being assembled by boys—and hobby-minded grownups—all over the country.

Mr. Megow has not forgotten that Philadelphia is the American center of rotary-wing aircraft development, and his list of models includes several types.

Interest in Autogiros

There is considerable interest in both autogiros and helicopters in Philadelphia. A shuttle service using autogiros is to start in April between the roof of the main post office and the Central Airport in Camden, N. J. The Kellett autogiro factory in South Philadelphia is busy with Government orders.

Philadelphians Are Proud Of Their Fine Restaurants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The pleasant blending of northern, southern and various European influences which is characteristic of Philadelphia, is nowhere more evident than in the matter of foods and manners of serving and consuming them.

From the cozy little tea rooms of ancient Camac Street, nestling still behind overshadowing office buildings in the central city, to resplendently modern additions to the automat chain, there is a place to eat almost any known dish in almost any kind of atmosphere—at leisure, with a book, conversation or music, or at high speed with a warning clock ticking off valuable moments.

Children, of course, love the automats—as do the economically minded, for after all, there's a good meal in one of the sizzling little beef steak pies for which three nickels in a slot are the "Open Sesame." But visitors as well as youngsters are fascinated by the moving belt service of the 26 Linton restaurants—which is a distinctive Philadelphia feature. These belts move endlessly on the waiters' side of comfortable-looking green counters. Patrons order what they want by number from the menu—which has, on its back, new jokes to read each day, while they wait—and the attendant nearest to them presses numbered buttons on a shiny board.

The belt makes the return trip out of sight of diners—bearing used dishes to the washing-up department. The counters are long, and the procession of gliding viands is appetizing to watch.

Although automats are now to be found in New York and some other cities, they were first introduced to America by "J. Horn and F. Hardart"—as the names appeared on their first unpretentious restaurant which opened just before Christmas, 1888.

The story of Messrs. Horn & Hardart's progress is one of those unpublicized epics of which Philadelphia is full. On the 50th anniversary of the concern, recently, about 500,000 patrons were served in 157 of its establishments.

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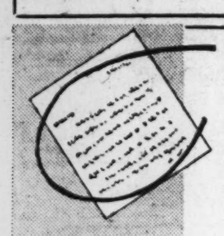
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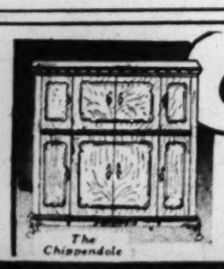
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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

What to Wear—When the Magic Evening Begins at Five

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dinner Frocks Salute Society With Colors and Fabrics

Nubby and Unusual Weaves, Colors in Combination, Are Fresh Notes. 'Many Purpose' the Style Key

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dinner dresses have arrived at a position of importance in almost every woman's wardrobe. They are designed with a fine functional sense and very cleverly combine the expression of a particular suitability to the given occasion, with ease in wearing.

Their special insignia is a long skirt, reaching sometimes to the floor and in other cases only to the instep, and varying in silhouette from that of a sheath to that of a moderately flared bell. It is characteristic of this season's delight in contradictions and contrasts, that the bodice portion accompanying dinner skirts is often very informal, frequently a shirtwaist fastened with studs.

High necklines and long sleeves are smart, but as the season advances to warm weather, it becomes sensible to initiate moderate décolletages and pleated or shirred sleeves that stop above the elbow. When the décolletage is deep and sleeves non-existent, a jacket is added to the ensemble, creating a two-purpose frock; the jacketed purpose being, of course, that of dinner and theater appearances and the revealed-top purpose that of dancing. Such a design makes it practicable to wear the same dress to a formal afternoon reception, to a dinner in a restaurant or home, then on to the theater and finally to a late party.

A Picturesque Fashion

Very new are the dinner frocks composed of a skirt—very often but of course not necessarily of chiffon wool—and a separate blouse. Lingerie types are very dainty, but tailored types of silk or rayon weaves, some of them printed, are also sponsored. Wide crushed girdles matching the skirt or introducing a third color or corresponding through embroidery or applied ornaments, such as sequins, with a yoke or other trimming on the blouse portion, give picturesqueness to this fashion.

An invitation to a week-end party always raises the question, "What clothes shall I take?" And simultaneously a first cruise poses the same problem. In respect to dinner dresses, we offer these suggestions.

For a house party involving dinners Friday, Saturday, and Sunday in a clothes-conscious circle of people, three frocks, each expressing a slightly different degree of formality, are desirable. The wool dress of tailored type illustrated is a splendid stand-by. Wearing it, one could scarcely look either over- or under-dressed at a late afternoon or at a dinner function where the men failed to dress or wore tuxedos. On a cruise such a dress is particularly useful to the matron who chooses to be an onlooker rather than a participant in the very youthful gaieties.

For Formal Dining

The second type of dress for a house-party should be chosen from the supposition that one dinner will be formal. For the matron the lace dress illustrated represents an appropriate type. Black lace has been smart all winter, but white lace will be worn a great deal this spring. For a girl such a frock as the silk crepon print shown on this page leaves nothing to be desired. It is interestingly styled and the colors, magenta, black, and white on a sun-gold ground, are youthful and dashing. It is an excellent dress for many evenings on a cruise.

Such an ensemble as the thick-and-thin rayon crepe illustrated, with its softly tailored aspect and its gaiety of color (the modish gold)—and because of its styling with the little jacket, by the removal of which it becomes a formal or dancing frock but still without the fluff and picture quality of the more frivolous types—represents an almost indispensable kind of dress to take to house parties whose sequence of events is still unpredictable by the guest concerned. For warm weather cruising when evening activities urge one alternately from salon to deck, it is also a serviceable model.

Fabrics Offer Opportunities

Not only because of their novel details but quite as much on account of the strongly individualized fabrics available, dinner ensembles this season may be almost sensational and still discreet. The prestige which sheer wools have achieved for evening fashions is something new and noticeable. Wools come in chiffon weights and almost transparent textures; in a variety of weaves and also in prints, which are new, and in truly gorgeous colors.

In silks the ribbed weaves speak emphatically of the moment. This means that failles, ottomans, surahs, twills, grosgrains and taffetas rustle with the voice of 1939, and are favorites at important functions. Uneven surfaces, called "flamé," and textures that show occasional flecks and lumps, are also a vogue. This theme is most obvious in many crepes and in shantung weaves.

Softly Tailored

With the approach of spring, georgettes, chiffons, and voiles have sprung into the picture for softly tailored dinner ensembles. They manifest a decided trend toward exotic weaves, which often obscure the identity of the fabrics.

In all textiles stripes are fashionable. Many long-skirted frocks are made with chevron skirts and horizontally striped bodices. Other silks are designed with stripes of varying widths, textures and tones, arranged in bands, the bands—usually only two in contrasted design—alternating across the yardage. Dots persist, checks and plaids are approved, while dabs and splashes of color looking almost accidental, give gaiety and humor to some of the materials.

Colors Skillfully Combined

Among the colors skillfully combined are apple-green and lemon-yellow; grays of various tones with purple or orange; reddish purple with aqua; raisin-brown with white; pale blue and shocking pink; chartreuse and black. Tone-on-tone themes are good, especially in the pink to fuchsia range; the violet to lavender range; and the cherry to carrot range. Yellows and gold are important. White is likely to be increasingly prominent.

Dainty Little Hats

Dainty litle hats of starched lace or veiling with one flower in full bloom are attractive accompaniments of dinner dresses when they go to restaurants or theaters or night clubs. It is smart to match the gloves to the veiling. Turbans worn back on the head and draped with prominent and up-rising front folds are also an approved type. Veils and wimples are ubiquitous.

Top—Dinner Ensemble of du Pont Rayon Thick-and-Thin Crepe in Yellow-Gold. Slide-Fastener Gives Jacket an Adjustable Neckline, but Shirred Sleeves Hark Back to the Nineties. With Removal of Jacket a Cleverly Draped, Décolleté Bodice Is Revealed and We Have a Dance Frock. Jane Engel, Center—Dinner Frock of Pure Dye Silk Crepon With Pattern of Magenta-Centered Asters in Black and White on a Gay Sungold Ground. Shoulder Sections Are Cut in One With Neckband and Panels at the Sides and With Wide Girdle, While Inserts of Gathered Self-Fabric Form Back and Front of Bodice. Skirt Circular With Fullness Concentrated at Front. Saks-Fifth Avenue. Lower Left—Wool for Evening. This Casual Dinner Frock Is Fashioned of Two-Tone Yellow-and-Gray Wool Check and Is Worn With a Studded Pigskin Belt. An Excellent Model for an Informal Dinner in a Country House or on a Cruise. Saks-Fifth Avenue. Lower Right—Lace Dinner Dress by Molyneux, With Straight Sheath-Fitting Pleated Skirt, Deep Square Décolletage and Dramatic Balloon Sleeves. Not Yet Available in the United States.

Gabor Eder; Frederick Bradley; Barnaba; Courtesy Ritz-Carlton Luncheon Fashion Show, New York.

Best of All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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To get the luggage out and pack,
And ponder over roads and maps
And weather in the almanac,
And wonder which will serve the best—
The yellow jacket or the black.
It has a special charm, of course—
The long and luring auto track;
But when we turn the key again
And hang our hat upon the rack,
We know the best of all the trip
Is in the joy . . . of coming back!

Aileen L. Fisher

Cooking Prunes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have discovered a grand way to cook prunes or apricots. Prepare them as usual, but place in a mason jar (covered) instead of a saucepan. Place on a hot radiator and go about your business. They will not burn as soon as your back is turned! They usually swell and cook through in a few hours without any half cooked ones. This is a very clean, economical method.

(Miss) M. S., Ohio

Through the Editor's Window

For a Self-Quiz on Democracy

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Above all," says an article on teaching democracy, published in the current Journal of the National Education Association, "teach as though the future of democracy in this country and in the world depended on your efforts, as indeed it does." For the purposes of this column, the word "teach" might be changed to "live," and the phrase "this country" applied to our own country whatever it may be.

By now, we are all glad, I think, that we have become more aware of the priceless concept in our midst called democracy. Until it was challenged we were not grateful enough for it. Seeking to "live" it, we turn an attentive ear to any who throw light upon its meaning.

In discussing what the schools of the United States ought to try to accomplish in laying foundations for democratic thinking, the Educational Policies Commission of the NEA has formulated a set of objectives that seem worth passing along. These are included in its book, "The Purposes of Education in American Democracy." The objectives are given in connection with teaching; but I think you would find them an interesting basis for a self-quiz.

* * *

The "Objectives of Self-Realization" are as follows: The educated person has an appetite for learning (Inquiring Mind); the educated person speaks clearly and correctly (Speech); reads efficiently; writes legibly and effectively; solves his problems of counting and calculating (Number Work); is skilled in listening and observing; understands the basic facts concerning health; protects his own health and that of his dependents (Health Habits); works to improve the health in the community (Public Health); is both participant and spectator in sports and other pastimes (Recreation); has mental resources for the use of leisure (Intellectual Interests); appreciates beauty (Esthetic Interests); and gives responsible direction to his own life (Character).

In the developing of Human Relationships, the commission lists the following Objectives as fundamental to democratic teaching: Respect for Humanity; a rich, sincere, and varied social life (Friendships); Cooperation (working and playing with others); Courtesy; Appreciation of the Home (and of the family as a social institution); Conservation of the Home (family ideals); Homemaking (whether man or woman, boy or girl); Democracy in the Home (democratic family relationships).

* * *

Perhaps you will turn those into a family quiz and try it on them all at dinner. There is, at least, food for thought in these "objectives." Perhaps you have listed your own objectives, and find that many are restated here. If you find these helpful and wish to hear the rest—the Objectives of Economic Efficiency and of Civic Responsibility—another of these columns might be devoted to the subject in the near future.

In the meanwhile, what with all the discussion of statements concerning just where America's frontier lies, you might like this statement in the same article: "A liberal education (the education suitable for a free man) is democracy's first line of defence."

* * *

Before we did as active thinking on the subject of democracy as we are now doing, we most of us at one time or another have probably tried to achieve some of these objectives by dictatorial means. It seems so much easier, especially with children—or employees! But we are realizing now that this cannot work. Only by democratic means can we teach the democratic way. The challenge is far greater, and the result we know to be the only lasting one.

A Wednesday column

Electrical Engineering Her Profession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, N. Y.

One of the most exacting problems electrical engineers face is the question of how to handle damaging overvoltages on power systems, resulting from lightning, switching surges, faults and overspeeding of machines that have lost their loads. Miss Edith Clarke, of the General Electric experimental laboratories has been at work on this problem and together with S. B. Crary and H. A. Peterson of Schenectady, gave a joint paper at the midwinter convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers—based on researches involving a miniature electric system in her laboratory, duplicating the essential characteristics met with on full-size systems in the field.

On this system they conducted tests and made calculations to determine the maximum magnitude of voltage on any electric system during a fault. In itself the paper was replete with complex mathematical equations and illustrated with diagrams clear to engineers but meaningless to the layman.

But the interesting feature is the fact that not only is Miss Clarke the first woman to present an AIEE paper, but in 1932 she was awarded the AIEE Northeast district prize for her report on "Three-phase Multiple Conductor Circuits."

She is a licensed professional engineer, having attained her rank as electrical engineer with General Electric without having ever been "on Test." She invented and perfected a mechanical calculator which reduced the time required for making transmission system calculations to a fraction of that ordinarily required and she also holds a patent on a saturated synchronous condenser. Ten years ago she augmented her travel experiences with a trip to Alaska, where she crossed the Arctic Circle.

Can't Keep A Good One Down

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I've been married just a year, and my husband is a dear, and I'm living in a cozy, little cot. I've read all the latest books, and consulted with good cooks, but I can't keep chicken dumplings in a pot.

My way with mayonnaise has brought me lots of praise, and my bread, it is delicious, cold or hot; but my dumplings won't stay hid, they push off the kettle lid, and go streaming o'er the edges of the pot.

I've read culinary explanations in the current publications, and I've pondered over cook books quite a lot. I've attended cooking lectures, but I'm met with vague conjectures about keeping chicken dumplings in a pot.

The directions are quite plain. Covered tightly they remain, undisturbed for 20 minutes to the dot, but when gaily boiling cream gets acquainted with the steam, how do you keep the lid tight on the pot?

M. G.

Golden Angel Cake

Bake or buy an angel cake. Make lemon pie filling or buy a package of lemon pie filling and make according to directions. Split cake to make two layers, the bottom one a little thicker than the top one. Fill and ice cake with the lemon custard. Put in icebox to harden. It will be beautifully shiny, and very good. Also easy to do.

(Mrs.) E. E. W.

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A Letter from MARY PICKFORD to her many Monitor Reader Friends

Dear Friends:

I have received a number of letters from Monitor readers telling me that their favorite store is still unable to supply them with my products.

Will you please bear with me. My sales representatives are calling on all stores as quickly as possible, but in so few months they have been unable to cover all sixty thousand outlets that should eventually have them on hand.

If you have tried to get my products at your favorite store and found they were not on hand, will you do this for me:

Send me your order for the items you want.
Send me your check or money order at the prices quoted. Your order will be filled promptly and I will pay all postage charges.

Just so you will not be inconvenienced in the future, please also give me the name and address of your favorite dealer. I would like to have this information so that my sales representative may make haste to call on your dealer. This will be a big help to me and I shall sincerely appreciate it.

With all good wishes

Mary Pickford

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day	618,390
1939 volume to date	31,638,500
1938 volume to date	31,313,763

Aviation Stocks Rise Moderately In a Dull Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Aircrafts put on the main climbing act in a spotty stock market show today.

Some of the aviations—spotlighted anew by heavy French orders for warplanes in the United States—ran their gains to more than a point before the final hour and helped bolster the market generally.

Dealings, however, were around low ebb for the new year, reaching a rate of about 500,000 shares for a full session.

Many stocks, ordinarily active, did not trade at all or merely appeared in a stray transaction or two.

Up a little were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, United Aircraft, Douglas, Curtiss Wright A, North American Aviation, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of New Jersey and American Smelting.

Down most of the time were Chrysler, General Motors, Goodyear, Santa Fe and Westinghouse.

In the curb, slight changes in most shares included gains for Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid B and Lockheed Aircraft.

U. S. Bonds on Upswing

United States Treasury issues took an upward swing in today's bond market.

Gains of as much as 5-32 point were recorded for the Federal issues and near the close the list was holding close to the best levels.

New York traction issues advanced again on brisk demand. Utilities, after a choppy opening, firmed with small advances in some cases.

Rail loans were uneven over a narrow range, with principal activity centering on Santa Fe 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s, both of which gained fractionally.

Foreign bonds were uneven. Japanese utilities gained sharply.

Prices of Wheat Fluctuate Uneasily

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Wheat trade remained quiet today, prices fluctuating uneasily without definite direction. The market undertone was barely steady throughout the session.

Selling attributed to an international grain house was regarded as spreading against purchases on foreign markets.

Wheat closed ¼ lower to ⅛ higher compared with yesterday, May 67⅞-68, July 68-68⅛; corn ⅛ off to ¼ up, May 48⅛-⅝, July 49⅞-50; oats ⅛-¼ higher.

Business Personals

Coincident with the resignation of Kenneth Spear as President of Van Deventer, Spear & Co., Incorporated, announcement is made of the change in firm name to Van Deventer Brothers, Incorporated, and of the election of Ludlow Van Deventer as President, and Philip Van Deventer as Vice-President and Treasurer. Offices of the firm are at 24 Commerce Street, Newark, and 61 Broadway, New York.

Irving M. Felt, formerly Vice-President of the Adams Express Company, has announced the formation of Felt & Company, with offices at 52 Wall Street, New York, where the new firm will maintain a complete staff to develop situations for prospective underwritings, negotiate industrial consolidations and engage in corporate reorganization work. The new concern will act solely as an independent organization. It will not engage in the brokerage business, and will not take any underwriting positions or have any direct dealings with the public.

Roy Barton White, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been nominated to become a Trustee of the Bank of New York.

F. B. Hufnagel, Chairman of the Board of the Crucible Steel Company of America, announced that R. E. Christie, who has long been prominently identified with the company and the specialty steel business, has been appointed to the office of Asistant to the President, R. E. Desvernine, effective immediately.

Julian M. Livingston has resigned as president of Ward Baking Co., a post he has held for the past eight years.

Alexander V. Dye, Director of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, resigned the directorship. It was learned authoritatively, however, that Mr. Dye was not leaving the bureau's foreign service and might become commercial attaché in London.

Third prize for its complete advertising campaign in 1938, nationwide in competition with associations of comparable size, was given to the Merchants Co-operative Bank of Boston, when it received its certificate, awarded at the recent national convention of the United States Building and Loan League in Chicago. Special recognition for excellency in advertising also was given to the Merchants, according to Henry H. Pierce, president of the bank, for its newspaper advertising.

F. S. Moseley & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Melville P. Merritt has become a general partner of the firm with headquarters in the Boston office. He will be in general charge of the firm's Stock Exchange business. Mr. Merritt has been active in the Boston financial district for several years. In 1928 he became associated with the Boston office of Tucker, Anthony & Co. From 1924 until Jan. 1, 1939, when he retired, he was a general partner of H. C. Wainwright & Co.

Reo Motor Reorganization

DETROIT (AP)—An agreement that will permit reorganization of the Reo Motor Car Co. under the Chandler Act has been reached in Federal Court here. With approval of all litigants, Judge Arthur F. Lederle named Theodore L. Fry, former State Treasurer, as permanent trustee.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	58½	58	58½	
123¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)§	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
45	38½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb 7
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
21½	19¾	Adams-Millis (½g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 11
27½	24¼	Addressog (1.40)	5	25½	24	24	—1
63¾	54½	Air Reduction (1a)	2	59½	59	59½	Feb 14
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	9¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	12	9½	9½	9½	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	11	11	11	
12¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 6
18⅞	13	Allegheny pr pf	2	13½	13½	13½	Feb 14
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lod Steel	4	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅝
11½	8½	Allen Industries	3	9	9	9	
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	173¾	173¾	173¾	+1½
13¾	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Feb 6
13⅜	11⅝	Allied Mills (⅝a)	3	12⅝	12½	12½	
11⅜	8⅝	Allied Stores	3	9½	9⅝	9½	
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	66	66	66	+ ¼
48⅝	29½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	9	42⅜	41¾	42	— ⅜
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	18	18	18	
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
19	17¾	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	2	62	61	61	— ½
24¼	19	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	3	19½	19½	19½	— ½
17¼	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.10g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
8⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	1	44	44	44	+ ½
100⅝	91	Am Can (4)	8	93⅜	92¾	93	— ⅛
177	174⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	+2½
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	21	27⅜	27½	27½	
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	43½	43½	43½	
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	6	20⅜	20½	20⅜	— ⅛
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122¼	116¾	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
7¾	6¾	Am Colortype	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 14
11⅛	9⅛	Am Comi Alcohol	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb 11
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
5⅝	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2	5½	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
2¾	2⅜	Am & For Power	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	14	14	Feb 7
19½	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17	17	17	Feb 14
9¼	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	8	8	— ¼
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 10
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	30½	30½	30½	—1¾
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅝
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 14
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb 11
7¾	6	Am International	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Feb 14
30⅛	21½	Am Locomotive	1	24½	24½	24½	
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅝
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (1.80)	11	13¾	13½	13¾	
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
40⅛	32	Am Metal (½g)	3	34⅜	34	34	— ⅜
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
48½	38	Am P & L $6 pf(⅜k)	4	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
43½	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	3	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	15	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	7	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
72½	64	Am Roll Mill pf	4	65	63¾	63¾	—1¼
15¼	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
53⅜	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	6	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅜
134	130¼	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	130¼	130¼	130¼	Feb 14
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	63	62¾	63	—1
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	4	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	1	10½	10½	10½	
19	22	Am Stove (.60e)§	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 6
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Feb 10
158½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	157	156¼	157	+ ¼
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	5	83½	83¾	83½	+ ½
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	3	85⅝	85½	85⅝	+ ⅜
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152½	152	152	+1
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	6	6	6	— ½
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	26	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb 9
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 11
42½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	38	38	38	—1
7⅞	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	10	6½	6½	6½	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	30½	30	30	Feb 2
36¼	26	Anaconda (½e)	35	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	49	49	49	Feb 9
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 8
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 7
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	1¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	26	26	26	Feb 8
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅝
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	4	5	5	5	
8⅞	4⅝	Armour Ill pr pf	1	48	48	48	— ½
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstrong Cork(¼g)	13	48½	47½	48¼	+ ⅛
11	9⅜	Arnold Const (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	34	34	34	+1
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	13	35	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	64	64	64	
30⅜	20	Atl Coast Line	3	23½	22½	22½	Feb 14
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	13¼	13	13	Feb 10
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	11	22½	22	22	
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Feb 14
8⅛	7⅞	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	13	8	8	8	
45¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45¼	45½	— ¼
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	6	63	63	63	Feb 14
6½		Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb 9
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 9
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 7
8⅛	6⅛	Aviation Cp (.18⅛e)	27	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼

B

17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	9	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7⅜	7½	7½	Feb 14
30½	21	Bangor & Ar (2½)	4	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb 9
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 10
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Feb 14
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Feb 14
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	3	123	123	123	Feb 14
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	5	8	8	8	Feb 11
73¾	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	85	27	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅜
20	18⅛	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	— ¼
80	60¼	Beth Steel	48	68⅞	67¼	68¾	+1¾
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
116	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	114¾	114½	114½	Feb 14
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	4	25½	24½	25½	+ ¾
22¼	17½	Black & Decker(1½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 6
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	10	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
34⅜	24¼	Boeing Airplane	14	28¾	28¼	28¼	
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	24⅝	24½	24½	Feb 14
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	2	13	13	13	— ½
18⅞	16½	Borden Co (.40)	18	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
32	24⅞	Borg-Warner (¾e)	14	26½	25½	25½	— ⅞
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 10
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24	24	24	Feb 14
7⅝	7	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	8	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	6	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	Feb 14
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	14	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	39	12¾	12½	12½	+ ¼
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	5	40½	39⅜	40	+1
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
33½	31⅛	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 10
13⅜	10¾	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11½	11¼	11¼	Feb 10
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	7	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
8	6	Budd Mfg	4	6½	6½	6½	
5⅜	4¼	Budd Wheel	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Feb 11
14¾	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	13	13	13	— ⅜
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	10	17	16⅞	17	
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	8	8	8	Feb 14
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22⅛	21¾	21¾	Feb 10
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 14
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	10	10	10	Feb 10
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛

C

18	15¾	Calif Packing	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	Feb 14
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 10
2⅛	1⅝	Calumet & Ariz-Lead	423	2	2	2	—1⅛
8¾	6½	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	5	7	6⅞	7	
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Canad Pacific	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
32⅜	30¼	Cannon Mills (¼g)	8	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 10
20⅜	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	Feb 14
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 11
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	85½	88½	85½	— ½
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	15	45½	44¾	45½	+ ⅜
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Feb 10
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	1	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
94	89	Celanese pf pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Feb 8
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	4	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
22½	20¾	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21¼	21	21¼	Feb 14
5¼	3⅜	Cent Foundry	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
52⅜	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	5	42¾	42½	42¾	Feb 14
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & P	21	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
8⅝	8	Checker Cab	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	12	35	34½	34¾	
88⅛	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	86¾	86½	86½	Feb 11
24⅜	19¾	Ches Corp (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 10
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ½
1	⅜	Chi & N West	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	3	½	½	½	Feb 14
3¼	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 9
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 10
1¼	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
37¼	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	Feb 14
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
⅝	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 6
1½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
1½	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 7
⅞	⅛	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 7
14⅝	12½	Chick Cot Oil (⅝a)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9⅜	Childs Co	50	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	56	76⅛	73	76⅛	+ ⅛
10½	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	4	10	10	10	
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 11
34½	18½	Clark Equip (⅝e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Feb 8
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
60⅛	50	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	6	52	52	52	+ ¼
29½	22⅝	Climax Peabody(.80e)	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
133	125	Coca-Cola (4⅓e)	1	131½	131½	131½	Feb 8
61	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Feb 14
15½	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	30	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	104	104	104	Feb 14
36½	25	Collins & Aik (½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 14
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	19	19	19	Feb 9
17½	13½	Colum Br cast A (1)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	Feb 14
16¾	13½	Colum Br cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
9	6¾	Col Gas & El	20	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
80⅝	74½	Col Gas & El pf A (6)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	Feb 14
10⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	11⅜	11½	11⅜	Feb 14
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
93	83	Colum Carbon (4)	3	84½	84½	84½	+1½
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	3	53½	52	52	Feb 14
107⅜	105¾	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 6
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	55⅛	55	55⅛	
110	107¼	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
13	10⅜	Comi Solvents	58	13	12⅝	12⅞	
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	24	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
63½	45⅜	Com & So pf (⅝k)	14	59⅜	59	59⅜	+ ⅜
28	26⅜	Com'with Edis (1.80)	25	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	1	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	
30⅜	24¼	Congol-Nairn (½g)	17	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18⅜	Consol Aircraft (1e)	41	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ¼
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8	8	8	
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	38	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
103⅞	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	11	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Consol Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb 14
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	2	11	11	11	
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	2	5½	5¾	5⅝	Feb 14
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	18	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 11
3¾	3	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	13	12½	12½	Feb 8
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	Feb 14
16½	12⅜	Cont Aircraft Corp	2	13	13	13	
20⅝	16	Cont Bak A	3	18½	18½	18⅜	— ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
96	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	95	95	95	Feb 14
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	4	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
115¼	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	113⅞	113¾	113¾	Feb 10
10⅜	8	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8	8	8	Feb 10
34⅜	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ⅜
4	2¾	Cont Motors	17	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
31½	26¼	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	15	27	26¼	26⅜	— ¼
29¼	21	Cont Steel (1e)	2	25¾	25½	25¾	Feb 11
66¾	61⅛	Corn Products (3)	6	64¼	64	64¼	+ ¼
176⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Price Weakness In Print Cloths Cuts Trade Volume

Weekly Cloth Review By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Continued weakness in print cloths served to paralyze further progress in primary cotton gray goods markets this past week and New York textile merchants reported another disappointing week from the standpoint of trading activity.

Outside of print cloths most other gray goods held unchanged as to price levels for the week, but the volume of buying suffered severly because of uncertainty about price trends of the immediate future.

Sales Far Under Output

Total sales for the week were estimated at not more than 25 per cent of the current loom output, so that the net result was to reduce substantially the backlog of unfilled orders in some quarters and add materially to the unsold stocks of goods in other quarters.

Buyers of cotton goods continue to point out the upside-down situation in the cotton futures market, where distant months have been selling at substantial discounts below the near months. Such a condition offers no encouragement at all for forward purchases of gray goods, for it points to a downward trend of prices as the season advances.

Normally the distant options carry a premium over the near months in the cotton futures market, this premium being sufficient to offset the cost of carrying cotton during the interim between the different months' options. Thus, the premiums on each succeeding month's options normally tend to give an upward twist to raw cotton prices, but the present upside-down situation presents exactly the opposite picture with a pronounced downward trend to raw cotton prices. This downward trend, of course, affects the prospects for gray goods and leads buyers to confine purchases to immediate needs only. They see no advantage in building up stocks on a declining market.

Buyers Hesitant

The weakness in gray goods prices in the print cloth division further confirmed this downward trend theory this week, and made buyers hesitant about placing large forward delivery contracts, even though they admit present mill prices look very cheap indeed.

Standard 39 inch 4 yard 80 square print cloths were moving during the week in small quantities at 6 cents and 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s at 5 cents.

Heavy goods moved a little more freely and prices on them were very firm. They might have advanced somewhat had it not been for the retarding effect of the weaker print cloth prices.

Combed voiles were very active, being in especially high favor with the converters of drapery fabrics. The 39 inch slack twist goods moved freely at 5 cents though some buyers found it hard to get the deliveries they wanted.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Year Ago
Call loan renewal	1 %	1 %	1 %
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1½
Curb Exch	1 %	1 %	
Com Paper			1
Prime	3/4@1	3/4@1	
Time money			1¼
60-90 days	1½	1½	
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼
Com paper	1
Time money	1½@1¾

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days	1/32	1/32
60 days	1/32	1/32
90 days	1/32	1/32
4 months	1/32	1/32
5-6 months	1/32	1/32

London Market

	Bid	Asked
Short bills		
3 months bills		
Bar gold	148s 4d	148s 5½d
Bar silver	20¼d	20¾d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3
Boston	1½	Calcutta	4
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4-4½
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	3½
Minneapolis	1	Buenos Aires	5
New York	1½	Madrid	2½
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	3½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	2
San Francisco	1½	Paris	4½
St. Louis	1½	Riga	3
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	4½
Berne	1½	Rome	3.29
Berlin	4	Tokyo	4
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Feb. 15

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev	Parity
Demand	4 68½	4 68½	$4.8697
Cables	4 68¾	4 68¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅞	.0264⅞	.1695
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1688	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2270	.2270	4
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4015	.4033
Holland—gilder	.5361	.5362	4
Sweden—krona	.2416	.2415	.4537
Norway—krone	.2356	.2356	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2093	.2093	.3267
Spain—peseta	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Greece—drachma			.0122
Austria—schilling	.0343	.0343	.0351
Czech'via—koruna	.0208	.0208	.0426
Finland—finm'k	.1985	.1985	.2961
Hungary—pengo	.1895	.1895	.1840
Poland—zloty	.0426	.0426	.0748
Portgl—escudo	.0075	.0075	.0101
Rumania—leu	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2305	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.4740
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	1.7510
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3775	
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2734	.2732	.8440
India—rupee	.3504	.3504	.6180
Java—florin	.5384	.5372	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2920	.2900	*
Shanghai—dol	.1894	.1825	*
Str Stmnts—dol	.5456	.5446	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9950	.9956	1.0931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2010x	.2010x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ‖Nominal. **Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 4.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Kroger Grocery Sales

CINCINNATI (AP)—Sales of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company for the four-week period ended Jan. 28 showed a 4 per cent drop compared with the same period in 1938, the company announced. Sales totaled $17,169,978, against $179,865,634 last year, a decline of $795,656.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

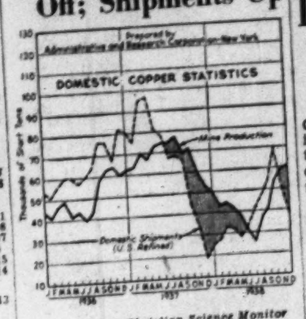
United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 2¾s '43-40 June	105	105.2	
2 3¾s '43-41 Mch	106.21	106.21	106.21
2 3¼s '41	107.3	107.3	107.3
1 3¾s '47-42	110.4	110.4	110.4
5 3¼s '45-43	110.3	110.3	110.3
11 3¼s '46-44	110.9	110.8	110.9
9 2¾s '47-45	114.27	114.27	114.27
2 4s '54-44	107.26	107.24	107.26
9 2¾s '47-45	114	113.30	114
2 3¼s '56-46	110.3	110.3	110.3
6 3¼s '49-46	119.12	119.11	119.11
4 4¼s '52-47	104.26	104.26	104.26
2 2¾s '54-51	107.27	107.27	107.27
2 3s '55-51	105.5	105.5	105.5
5 2¾s '60-55	103.15	103.15	103.15
2 2¾s '65-60	103.14	103.14	103.14
2¾s '63-58			
Federal Farm Mortgage			
54 3s '49-44	107.13	107.11	107.13
Home Owners' Loan			
1 2¾s '49-39	102.27	102.17	102.17
26 2½s '44-42	104.18	104.18	104.18
1 3s '52-44	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 at	101	101	101
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	74⅝	74½	74½
6 Alleghany cv 5s '49	63¾	63½	63½
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	32½	32	32
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	98	98	98
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	54½	54½	54½
1 Am Ice 5s '53	102	102	102
2 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Am Int 5½s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅞	111¾	111¾
13 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅛	107¼	107¼
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Atl W&A&E 6s 75	106	105¾	106
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	105¾	106
4 Arm Del 4s 57	98½	98	98¼
4 Arm Del 4s 55	98¾	98¼	98⅜
22 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	108¼	108	108⅛
5 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	101¾	101½	101½
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 A C Line 4½s 64	66½	66½	66½
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	40	39	39½
45 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	33¾	33	33⅜
4 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	47½	47½	47½
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV 41	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
5 B&O S W 50	36½	36½	36½
2 B&O 5s SW 50 ct	42	41½	41½
9 B&O 4s T C 59	117¾	117⅝	117¾
3 Bell Tel 5s 48 B	131	131	131
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
11 Beth Stl 4½s 60	102½	102⅛	102½
25 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	100	99⅞	99⅞
33 Beth Stl 3½s 52	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5 Bost&Me 3¼s JJ61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	75¼	74	75¼
117 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	77⅝	77	77⅝
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	98	97¾	98
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Buff R&P 4½s 47	96½	96½	96½
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	94	94	94
1 Can Sou 5s '62	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	119	119	119
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	114¾	114⅝	114¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	123	123	123
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Can Pac 5s '44	100	99⅞	99⅞
6 Can Pac 5s '54	80½	80½	80½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	5	5	5
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	9	9	9
2 Cen of Ga 5s '45	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Cen Ill 3½s '66	55	54½	55
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	72½	72½	72½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	23	22¾	22¾
4 Cen R R N J 5s '87	76½	76½	76½
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	101	101	101
1 ChampionP&P4½s '50	101	101	101
1 ChampP&P cv 3½%1943	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	116	116	116
2 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	97	97	97
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	90½	90½	90½
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	98	98	98
6 CC&Q gen 4s '58	102½	102½	102½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	20¾	20¼	20¼
5 Chic G W 4s '59	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Chic St P&Pac 5s '75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12 CMSP&P adjs 2000	25½	25½	25½
2 CM&StP gen 4s '89	16½	16½	16½
10 Chi&NW 6½s '36	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Chi&NW 4¼s '49	107½	107¼	107¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	91	91	91
6 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	⅞	⅞	¾
8 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	76	76	76
5 Childs Co 5s '43	109½	109½	109½
5 Cin G&E 3¼s '66	109	109	109
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	56¾	55½	55½
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	109½	109½	109½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 Col&So 4½s '80	101¾	101¼	101¾
18 ColumbiaG 5s '52 May	101¾	101¼	101¾
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103	103	103
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
2 CommWlth Ed 3½s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	105½	105½	105½
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106⅝	106½	106⅝
11 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¼	104	104
8 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Consum Pow 3½s '66	108½	108½	108½
2 Cont Oil 2¾s '48	106	106	106
2 Crown Cork 4½s '52	32¾	32¼	32⅜
4 Cuba No Sug 5½s '41	57½	57	57⅛
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	12	12	12
2 D & R G 4½s '36	11½	11½	11½
10 D & R G 4s '36	113	113	113
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	99¾	99⅞	99⅞
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	85½	85½	85½
1 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	11¼	11¼	11½
3 Erie rfg 5s '67	11¼	11¼	11½
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	21¾	21	21
12 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18	18	18
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96 reg	105	105	105
2 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	142¾	142¾	142¾
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	102¾	102¾	103½
14 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	103½	103¼	103½
9 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 GenStlCast 5½s '49	100¼	100	100¼
14 Goodrich 4½s '56	100¾	100½	100¾
13 Gdodrich 6s '45	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	81	81	81
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81¼	81¼	81¼
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104½	104	104½
19 GtNor 1st 4½s '61	84¼	84¼	84¼
6 GtNor 4s '46 H	94	94	94
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	119½	119½	119½
4 Hocks V 4½s '99	73	73	73
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	33	33	33
12 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	48	47	48
11 Hud&Mon rfg 5s '57	13¼	13	13½
23 Hud&Mon inc 5s '57	111½	111½	111½
1 IlBelTel 3½s 70D	49¾	49½	49½
9 Ill Cen 4s '66	60	60	60
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	50½	50½	50½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Ill Steel 4½s '40	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	109¾	109½	109¾
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	62	61	62
9 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60	59	60
16 Interb R Tr 5s'32 ct	38½	37½	38¼
24 Interb R Tr 6s '32	64½	62½	63¾
55 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	64½	62	64¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84	84	84
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	102	102	102
9 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	13½	13½	13½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	80¼	79¾	80
1 Int Paper 6s '55	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Int Paper 5s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Int T&T 4½s '52	67	66¾	66¾
9 Iowa Cen 1st 4½s '38	4½		
1 Jeans G&E 4½s'80	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Kings Co Ltd 5s '54	100	99¾	100
11 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102	102
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	51¾	51¼	51¾
26 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	50	49½	50
2 Louisia & N un 4s'40	88	87¼	87¾
2 Lu&N Atl K¾,Cin4s'55	23	23	23
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	60	60	60
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33¾	33	33⅜
6 Marion Steam cv6s'47	82½	82	82
4 Mid Corp 6s'345 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
10 Met WSideE Cl4s'38	⅞	⅞	⅞
10 M & StL 4s '39	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 MSP&SSM cv 5½s'49	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6½	6½	6¼
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 M-K-Tx 5s '62 A	28½	28½	28½
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	24	23¾	23¾
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 M-K-Tx 4s '62 B	18	17¾	18
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Mo Pac 3s '78 G	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	99	98¼	99
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	50	50	50
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	45	44½	45
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	109¼	109	109¼
10 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	108	108
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	104	104	104
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '53 A	104½	104½	104½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	60½	60	60½
9 NYC rfg 5s '2013	55¾	55¼	55⅝
7 NYC 4½s '2013 A	78	78	78
9 NYC 3½s '98	55¾	55¼	55½
4 NYC&HR 5½s'2013	81	81	81
3 NYC&HR 3½s'97	82	82	82
1 NYChiStL 5½s '74A	62¼	62	62¼
2 NY Dock Cfo 4s'51	52½	52¼	52¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NY Edis 3½s'66	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NY Edis 3½s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	14	14	14
10 NYNH&H 4½s'67	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	11	11	11
3 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	5	5	5
1 NY Ry 6s'58 st	105¾	105½	105¾
2 NY&R Gas 6s'51 A	101	100½	101
1 NY Steam 3½s'63	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 NY S&W gen 5s'40	8¼	7½	8
1 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 NY Tel 4½s'89	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	3¾	3¾	3¾

Copper Mine Output Off; Shipments Up



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In November, only 64,557 tons of refined copper were used in the U. S., a total 22 per cent under October's takings and only about 3 per cent better than August consumption, according to the Administrative and Research Corporation's Weekly Letter. In December, refined shipments slumped to a mere 38,850 tons. But the factor contributing most to the unfavorable aspects of the copper situation was the spread between the higher domestic price and the lower world price.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	14	14	14
6 Norf & W 4s'96	121¼	120¾	120¾
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64⅝	64¼	64¼
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	54½	54	54½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47½	47	47
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
1 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	5	5	5
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Okla G&E 4s '46	115	115	115
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	104½	104½	104½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
Pac G&E 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
Pac G&E 4s '64	104¼	104¼	104¼
Pac G&E 4s '61	112¼	100¼	100¼
Pac G&E 4s '64	100	100	100
Pen Co 4s '52 E	105¼	105	105
Pen Co 4s '63	118	118	118
Pen P&L 4½s '81	98½	98½	98½
Pen RR gen 4½s'65	94¾	94¾	94¾
Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	94½	94½	94½
Pen RR 4¼s '48 E	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
Pen RR 4¼s '84	75¾	74	75¼
PeoGL&C Chi 5s'47	53	53	53
Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	66	65¾	65¾
Pere Marq 5s '56	63	63	63
Pere Marq 4½s'80	105	105	105
PhilBkIr 4½s'81D	103¾	103¼	103¼
Phila Co 5s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
Phil Elec 3½s '67	10	10	10
Philippine Ry 4s '37 B	104	104	104
PCC&StL 5s '70 A	103¾	103¼	103½
PCC&StL 5s '75 B	71¼	71	71¼
Porti Gen E 4½s'60	38	38	38
Porto RI A Tob 6s '42 st	14¾	14½	14½
Postal Tel&C 5s '53	84½	84½	84½
Pressed Stl C 5s '51	100	99½	100
Purity Bak 5s '48	72½	72½	72½
Readg 4½s '97 A	57	57	57
Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	102½	102	102½
Rem Rand 4¼s '56	107	107	107
Republic Stl 5½s '54	91¾	91	91
Republic Stl 4½s '61	19	19	19
Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	111¼	111¼	111¼
Roch G&E 5s '62 E	106	106	106
Saguenay Pw 4¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
St LSF 4s '50 A	73¼	73¼	73¼
St P&KC Sh L 4½s'41	29	29	29
Schulco 6½s '46 B	7¼	7¼	7¼
Sea A L 6s '45 ct	3½	3½	3½
Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	104¾	104¼	104¾
Shell Un 3½s '51	105	105	105
Skelly Oil 4s '51	107	107	107
Socony Vac Oil 3½s '50	107	106¾	107
So Pac 4½s'68	50¾	50½	50¾
So Pac 4½s'81	50¾	50¾	50¾
So Pac 4½s'69	64¼	64	64
So Pac rfg 4s '55	52½	52½	52½
So Pac 1st 4s '49	58¾	58¼	58¼
So Pac 3¾s'46	56⅝	56	56
So Pac 4½s Ore '77	73	72½	72½
South Ry 6½s '56	69	69	69
South Ry gen 4s '56	82¼	82¼	82½
South Ry 5s '94	53¾	53½	53¼
South Ry gen 4s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
S W Gas&El 4s '60	16	15	16
Spokane Int 5s '55	104¼	104	104¼
Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	80¾	80	80¾
Studebaker cv 6s '45	107¼	107¼	107¼
Swift & Co 3¼s '50	101¾	99¾	100¼
Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	102½	102½	102½
T RR A St L 4½s'39	106¾	106¼	106¾
Tex Corp 3½s '51	84½	84½	84¾
Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	84¾	84½	84¾
Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	84¾	84¾	84¾
Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	98½	98½	98½
Tex P-MP Ter 5½s'64	13	13	12¾
Third Ave aj 5s '60	45¼	43¾	45¼
Third Ave 4s '60	106	106	106
TideWatAssoO 3½s '52	108¾	108½	108¾
Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
Un Oil Cal cv 3½s 52	116	116	116
Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	113¾	113½	113½
Un Pac 1st 4s 47	107¼	107	107¼
UnPac rfg 4s 2008	96	96	96
Un Pac 3½s 71	97	97	97
Un Pac 3½s 70	73	72	73
Unit Orug 5s 53	105½	105⅜	105⅝
US Steel 3¼s 48	97	97	97
Utah L&T rac 5s 44	97¼	97¼	97¼
Utah P&L 5s 44	67¼	67¼	67¼
Util P&L 5½s 74	67¼	67¼	67¼
Util P&L 5s 59	100	100	100
Vandalum 5s 41	109½	109½	109½
Va El&Pow 3½s 68	107	106¾	107
Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	77	77	77
Wabash 5s 80 '39	52¼	52¼	52¼
Wab Det&Chi 5s '41	62½	62½	62½
Walworth 4s 55	101½	101½	101½
Wash Wat P 5s 39	107¾	107¾	107¾
Wesch Lt 3½s 67	88	88	88
Westn Md 5½s77A	83¾	83	83
Westn Md 4s 52	105	105	105
WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	19¼	19	19¼
Western Un 5s 51	61½	61½	61½
Western Un 5s 60	60½	60½	60½
Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	94¾	94¾	94¾
Wilson & Co 4s 55	101¾	101¾	101¾
Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	81½	81½	81½
Wis El Pow 3½s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	108¾	108⅞	108¾
Youngst S&T 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
6 Antioquia 7s '45A	13	13	13
2 Antioquia 7s '45	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Antioquia 1st 7s'57	12¾	12¾	12¾
10 Antioquia 3d 7s'57	12¾	12¾	12¾
4 Argentine 4½s '72 Feb	78¼	77½	77½
1 Argentine 4½s '72 Ap	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Argentine 4½s'48	92	92	92
13 Argentine 4½s'71	86½	86¼	86¼
Australia 5s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
Australia 5s '57	100	99¾	100
Australia 4½s'56	95¾	95¾	95¾
Australia 4½s'60	14¼	14¼	14¼
Austria 7s '57	114½	114½	114½
Belgium 7s '55	106	105⅞	105⅞
Belgium 6½s '49	16	16	16
Berlin City 6s '58	24½	24¼	24½
Berl City El 6½s'51	15½	15	15

Commerce and Finance

Dominion Minister Sees U. S.-Canadian Trade Treaty Benefits

Business and Industry

Rail Problem Key Large Integrated Units, Says Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Today's railroad problem "results from failure to have permitted the genius of Hill and Harriman, Cassatt and Vanderbilt, to be utilized continuously for the public welfare," according to John W. Barriger, III, of the railroad division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Barriger in an address delivered before the 1939 Transportation Symposium, held recently at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, declared that:

"Hill and Harriman in the West, Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, and those then in command of the destinies of the New York Central in the East, during the early years of this present century, endeavored to group the railroads of their respective regions into large, well-integrated systems which a wiser public policy would have fostered rather than opposed, with the result that instead of the railroad problem of today there would have been created a limited number of strong railroads, with a far greater economy of capital than has been necessary to develop the present competitive system.

Points Out Solution

"This more intensive and rational development at lower capital cost would have accomplished service improvements at rate levels very greatly exceeding the maximum possible accomplishments of this era of unrestrained competition between railroad systems."

Solution of the railroad problem lies, he asserted, in appreciation of the plans of the "four giants of railroad history," and in re-establishment of "the principles on which they started toward greatness the systems with which their names will forever be associated."

Co-operating with the Franklin Institute in this symposium were Harvard, Lehigh, Princeton, and Yale Universities, the University of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Newcomen Society of England, the Railway Business Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Institute of Consulting Engineers.

Aitchison Speaks

Included among the speakers were Clyde B. Aitchison, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; H. N. Rodenbaugh, of Philadelphia, Carl R. Gray, of the Union Pacific System, and Judge Robert V. Fletcher, Vice-President of the Association of American Railroads.

In connection with the symposium, the Franklin Institute has prepared a comprehensive exhibit of the development of steam land transportation in this country, from the Amphibolous Orukter to the modern locomotive.

The Amphibolous Orukter was the first steam-driven vehicle to run in this land, and was constructed in Philadelphia in 1805 by Oliver Evans, an engineer. It was a scow-like vessel designed for the Board of Health of Philadelphia for dredging. It ran from land into water.

Europe Expected To Ship More Gold

NEW YORK (AP)—Further transfer of gold reserves here from Europe is indicated as Wall Street banking circles reported the arrival of about $3,800,000 from Sweden and additional heavy shipments from Holland.

Another consignment of $14,700,000 from Europe included about $11,100,000 from Holland, which has been reported moving part of its gold abroad to provide cash for purchases of food stuffs and materials in event of a war emergency. The latest arrivals supplemented more than $60,000,000 brought in last week.

Much of the gold flowing in lately has gone directly to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and into "earmark," apparently for account of foreign central banks.

The shipment from Sweden was said to be the first from that source in recent weeks and was believed in exchange circles to be for accumulation of a Swedish reserve in this country.

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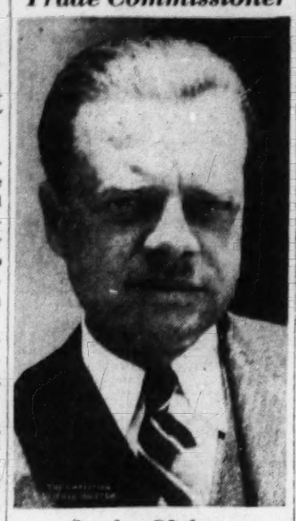
Trade Commissioner



Stanley Olafson
Selected by Los Angeles, Calif., Chamber of Commerce as Overseas Trade Commissioner.

Trade Expert Sent From Los Angeles To 'Drum' Up Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To capitalize on the new reciprocal trade treaty between Britain and the United States, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has sent its first trade commissioner across the Atlantic Ocean to set up headquarters in London in the interests of local manufacturers and merchants.

The commissioner, who was instructed to open the London office this month, is Stanley Olafson, veteran "drummer" of Los Angeles County trade, whose last major assignment was a survey of Hawaii. Formerly he made a thorough study of Alaskan trade openings.

Mr. Olafson went armed with the Los Angeles County Industrial Directory of 4,000 local factories, with an initial batch of 500 letters from local merchants seeking trade advice, and with 500 addresses in London for follow-up work on the heels of letters sent to London importing firms by James L. Beebe, Chamber president. Mr. Beebe predicted immediate increases over the 1938 figure of $12,000,000 in Los Angeles exports to England alone.

Man-to-man stimulation of trade by the commissioner method has proved remarkably successful in the Orient, the Antipodes, and Latin America, as well as throughout the United States, according to Clarence H. Matson, head of the Chamber's foreign trade department; he pointed out that Los Angeles exports increased 18 per cent (approximately $18,000,000 increase) last year, while figures for the United States as a whole slumped nearly 7 per cent.

Mr. Olafson has arranged for headquarters in the London office of the Bank of America, through courtesy of its manager, Robert E. Dorton, formerly of Los Angeles.

Investigate Auto Delivery Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered an investigation of the rates and practices in the transportation of new automobiles of common carriers under its jurisdiction.

The commission said the investigation was ordered with a view to determining and prescribing "just and reasonable rates, charges, rules, regulations and practices" to be observed by the carriers.

The National Automobile Transporters Association, a division of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., asked for the investigation, contending that the entire rate level, both truck and rail, now is far below a reasonable minimum.

The transporters association said there was a nation-wide rate war between trucks and railroads for the business of transporting automobiles from factories and dealers.

Canadian Mills' Newsprint Output Under a Year Ago

MONTREAL (CP)—Production of newsprint by Canadian mills totaled 208,382 tons in January, compared with 209,753 tons in December and 222,500 tons in the corresponding month a year ago, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

Actual shipments amounted to 201,852 tons, 23,620 less than the month before but 32,892 tons higher than in January, 1938. The gain was due to substantially higher prices by Canadian and United States customers, the report said.

Production and shipments by United States mills showed substantial gains as compared with the same 1938 month, being 77,264 and 72,967 tons, respectively, against 72,514 and 61,695 tons.

City of Boston Issue To Yield 0.30 Per Cent

Halsey, Stuart (AP) Co., Inc., is offering to yield 0.30 per cent an issue of $5,000,000 City of Boston, Mass., 0.40 per cent temporary loan notes, due November 3, 1939. The notes are regarded by the bankers as legal investment for savings banks in New York and Massachusetts.

The notes in the opinion of counsel will constitute general obligations of the City of Boston, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. Assessed valuation, 1938, is officially reported as $1,550,407,500 and net bonded debt as $132,098,003.

Rules Utility Under Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission ruled the Associated General Utilities Company was a subsidiary of Associated Gas and Electric Company and, therefore, must comply with the registration of the Utility Holding Company Act.

Lending Activities Of Export-Import Bank Under Fire

WASHINGTON (AP)—After hearing a Republican complain that Government credit facilities are being used to implement foreign policy, the Senate Banking Committee withheld action until next Tuesday on a proposal to continue the Export-Import Bank for two years.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio told the committee that the bank's recent loans to China and Haiti "were not a matter of banking or credit but a matter of foreign policy."

He urged that the bank's lending authority be limited to $100,000,000. He opposed a $125,000,000 limit because, he said, the bank may use its funds "to finance an European war without Congress knowing anything about it."

Chairman Wagner (D) of New York of the banking committee commented that $25,000,000 wouldn't go far toward financing a war.

Jones Favors More Loans

At Tuesday's hearing, Jesse Jones, Chairman of both the RFC and the Export-Import Bank, testified in favor of extending their activities.

Mr. Jones, under questioning by Senator Taft about the Export-Import Bank's recently-authorized loans of $25,000,000 to China and about $5,000,000 to Haiti, denied that the Chinese loan had been ordered by President Roosevelt. He said it would be used for the purchase of American goods.

In the past, the witness recalled, the bank has advanced $27,000,000 to China, of which $14,400,000 has been repaid. An $800,000 payment of principal and interest was received in December, he said.

"Why do you think the new loan will be good?" Senator Taft asked.

"Because the Chinese have 400,000,000 people and a lot of country and they're honest," the witness replied.

The lending official testified that the loan for Haiti would be used for public improvements.

"Have you made loans to any other foreign governments?" Senator Taft inquired.

Mr. Jones answered:

"I don't think we have made any loans that would in any way violate the Neutrality Act or the Johnson Act (forbidding loans to war debt defaulters)."

"I don't think we ought to lend money to foreign governments or use loans as an instrument of foreign policy," Senator Taft asserted.

Wants Latin American Loans

Senator Wagner read a telegram from President Eugene Thomas of the National Foreign Trade Council urging that the Export-Import Bank's operations be expanded in an effort to combat British, French and German competition for Latin American trade.

The three countries, Mr. Thomas said, "are offering the equivalent of hundreds of millions of credits on long terms, especially to Latin America."

Mr. Jones was questioned at length about operations of the RFC and the Commodity Credit Corporation. He testified that demands for RFC loans have declined by two thirds in the last six months, but said there still are some types of loan which the Agency should make.

He estified that the Commodity Agency lost $94,000,000 between 1933 and 1938 and asked that its borrowing authority be increased from $500,000,000 to $900,000,000.

Senator Tobey (R) of New Hampshire remarked that the agency had made loans in excess of the value of commodities and asked:

"Do you approve of the Government ever lending more on a commodity than it is worth. In your heart of hearts, I think you do believe that it is a lot of foolishness."

"I'd rather not answer that question," Mr. Jones replied with a smile.

Senator Taft said he opposed continuing the Commodity Corporation "because it will enable it to acquire more cotton than the 11,000,000 bales it already holds."

Fifteen New Industries Established in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Toronto Industrial Commission co-operated last year in establishing 15 new industrial developments in Toronto, the new activities representing a wide range of products, including animal foods, hotel kitchen machines, coated papers, auto stampings, aerated waters, electrical equipment, automatic switches, road scrapers, knitting wools, tire re-treading, and yarn winding.

This brings the total number of industrial developments with which the commission has co-operated since its inception to 166. In 1938 they contributed $39,629 in taxes to the city, purchased electric power and light to the value of $78,172, and employed 4,986 persons, of whom 87 per cent are Toronto citizens.

Annual purchases of material and parts by these companies had a value of $11,000,000. These companies now have capital invested in plant and equipment of $8,805,100. In addition to the direct employment of 4,986 persons, it is estimated that another 5,000 persons, at least, received indirect employment in supplying goods and services.

These reports were made at the recent annual meeting of the commission, at which John A. Tory was elected president.

Butter Stocks Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported a reduction of 17,325,000 pounds from January 1 to February 1 in creamery butter held in cold storage. Total holdings at the beginning of this month were 111,547,000 pounds, compared with 128,872,000 on January 1. The February total included 70,043,000 pounds held by the Dairy Products Marketing Association, 19,825,000 by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and Relief Agencies, and 21,679,000 in commercial stocks.

Canada's Export Excess Lower In '38; Euler Defends Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—First attacks in Canadian Parliament on the Government's trade policies have failed to penetrate the Government's defenses. Although Canada's total trade for 1938 has dwindled by some $270,000,000 from that of the previous year the defenders could point to a splendidly favorable trade balance of $280,000,000, and to new trade agreements that promised to increase that balance in years to come.

Canada today is still the fourth export nation of the world, its exports being exceeded by only three countries, Great Britain, United States and Germany, and there are only two countries against which it registers an unfavorable balance—Italy—whose total trade with Canada is valued at only about $4,000,000, and United States with trade valued at $780,000,000. The United Kingdom, the next best customer, is doing a $480,000,000 business in which its buying exceeds its selling by $244,000,000. The adverse balance with the United States of around $78,000,000, is subject to reversal if one takes into account the extremely favorable balance in the tourist business.

Six Major Complaints

Conservative members' attacks on the Canada-United States trade agreement and the inseparable tripartite agreement have been based on the following charges:

1. Canada gave more than it received.
2. The British Preference, or family favor has been sacrificed.
3. Benefits have been granted the dictator nations.
4. Concessions to the United States on wheat and lumber will seriously affect Canadian producers.
5. Failure to secure adequate support for the fruit, fish, dairy and lumber industries.
6. Value of per capita sales as between the two countries should not be so unequal.

W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and other Liberals say that if the 1935 treaty was good (and most will agree that it was, Liberals claim) then the 1938 treaty must be very good as it succeeded in extending concessions further along the same lines. Canada had to give in order to receive, but it gave with the minimum of injury to itself and received in many instances the maximum of gain, defenders asserted.

Referring to the statement of Robert Manion, leader of the opposition, that "the withdrawal of preferences (in the British market) has sounded the death-knell of the British preference," Mr. Euler explained that by the terms of the United Kingdom-United States agreement it was admitted that it is proper for a special agreement with respect to preferences to exist between the various dominions and Great Britain, without there being any necessity of granting those concessions to any other country with which the latter may have a most favored nation arrangement. Nothing, said Mr. Euler, would be allowed to interfere with that.

Small Benefit to Italy, Japan

In regard to the automatic extension of concessions to other countries enjoying the most favored nation agreement, Mr. Euler said that neither Italy nor Japan would receive any major benefit and in the case of Germany, over which there had been most criticism, there was a saving clause in the agreement with that country by which the agreement may be terminated on two months' notice. While the surrender of the 6 cent preference on wheat in the British market might appear serious, he thought that it would not greatly affect the position of the wheat grower as Great Britain was always buying wheat from foreign countries despite the preference.

There had been no complaints, he maintained, from either the farmer or the lumberman who, in return for more equal competition in the British market, had secured extension of their markets in the United States. Other industries, such as fish, dairy and fruit, had seen the duty on many items cut in half. In the minister's opinion "no other agreement ever made by Canada with any other country has ever received so little criticism or so much approval." The per capita charge he dismissed as ridiculous, implying as it does that the United States should buy 11 times more from Canada than it does (about $4,000,000,000 worth) in order to equal Canada's per capita expenditure of $40.

As the debate on the trade agreement continues, the extent of the United States concessions to Canada becomes more strikingly evident. Canada secures concessions on 202 items and sub-items of the United States tariff. In 1937 the value of the imports into the United States from Canada under these items and sub-items, according to the United States trade returns, amounted to $327,500,000 as compared with total imports from Canada valued at $394,300,000. The concessions therefore cover 83 per cent of Canadian sales to the United States.

Concessions on 170 Items

Of the total imports into the United States from Canada, goods to the value of $156,200,000 were dutiable. The new agreement contains concessions on 170 dutiable items, covering products imported from Canada valued in 1937 at $124,800,000, or about 80 per cent of the total imports of dutiable goods. With respect to free goods, United States imports from Canada in 1937 were valued at $238,000,000.

The new agreement contains 32 bindings of free entry, covering products imported that year to the value of $202,600,000, or 85 per cent of the total imports of free goods. Not only does this agreement renew or better the old concessions to Canada, but adds 129 new reductions in rates of duty covering trade valued in 1937 at $72,900,000. In addition, there are 41 bindings of existing rates, including 32 rates reduced in 1935, and provision for a complete removal of or a substantial increase in all restrictive quotas. Finally, existing free entry was bound on 32 items and sub-items in the new agreement, as compared with 20 in the 1935 agreement.

The new agreement has been in operation only since last November, and its affects are not clearly noticable as yet. There was a substantial falling off in Canadian exports to the United States during the last three months of last year, as was the case the previous year, but already there is a distinct turn for the better.

Supervisory Committee at New York Fair to Operate as World Trade Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—A supervisory committee under the joint chairmanship of Thomas J. Watson, James A. Farrell, and John L. Merrill for the operation of a World Trade Center at the New York World's Fair is announced by Lindsay Crawford, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Mr. Watson is President of the International Chamber of Commerce and President of the International Business Machines Corporation; Mr. Farrell is Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, and Mr. Merrill is President of the Pan-American Society and Chairman of the All America Cables and Radio.

The purpose of the committee is to provide:

1. A meeting ground and clearing house for information and service to representatives of exhibiting nations.
2. Graphic portrayal of America's contribution to world commerce, both export and import, and pamphlets, leaflets, maps, charts, and similar material.
3. Periodical meetings at which foreign representatives will be invited to speak.
4. Meetings during National Foreign Trade Week and other periods devoted to advancement of international commerce.
5. Assistance to missions and delegations coming from abroad.
6. Presentation of motion pictures demonstrating economic interdependence of all nations.
7. Arrangements for general contacts with the public here and abroad by means of radio and informational service.
8. Aid of a staff efficient in foreign languages to assist visitors from abroad.

The planning and practical operation of the center will be in the hands of an Exhibitors' Committee for Foreign Trade, with Edgar W. Smith, Vice-President of General Motors Overseas Operations, as Chairman.

Co-operative Gets Loan To Aid Pea Canners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Favorable conclusion of negotiations with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $7,500,000 to be available to American pea canners was announced here by L. S. Beale, Executive Secretary of the Canned Pea Marketing Co-operative.

The loan will be used to pay growers and to assist in the orderly marketing of the abnormal 1938 pea crop, he explained.

A separate organization, the Canned Foods Finance Corporation, has been set up by the co-operative to service the loan and to act as intermediary between the RFC and the individual borrowing canners.

Mexico Reported Planning Rayon, Cellulose Output

MEXICO CITY (AP)—An authoritative source said last night that Mexico would go "very soon" into the production of rayon and cellulose with construction of a 10,000,000 peso ($2,000,000) factory.

Unlike most Government projects, this source said, the factory will be built with private capital raised through direct investment and sale of stock.

Establishment of such an industry would create competition for foreign firms, particularly United States, Japanese, and Italian, which sell about 20,000,000 pesos ($4,000,000) of rayon and cellulose in Mexico every year, this informant said.

80 to 90 Billion Income Possible, Says C. M. Chester

CHICAGO (AP)—C. M. Chester of New York, Chairman of General Foods Corporation, said the 80 to 90 billion dollar national income held up as a goal by President Roosevelt might be attained through renewed activity in private investment and private enterprise.

He was the keynote speaker at a conference sponsored by the American Management Association and attended by industrial relations executives and authorities from virtually every industry in the nation.

"In spite of paralyzing tax burdens and world-wide economic disorders we still can recreate recovery here at home through self-improvement," he said in his prepared address.

Urges Self Help

"The beginning lies in a widespread betterment in industrial relations. It is only when we help the employees to improve themselves—economicaly and technically—that a real start is made."

He declared the nation's economic life depended upon the adoption of democratic principles in industrial life.

"Industrial efficiency may—briefly—be enhanced by fiat," he said. "The decisions of a Hitler or Mussolini may speed up operations but we know that the end result can only be economic cannibalism. Far better—far more enduring—are the slow, and sure and, at times, muddling processes of our own political and industrial democracies."

In increased industrial efficiency, Mr. Chester said, lies the answer to every manufacturer's wish for a climb in national earnings.

"Beginning with bettered industrial relations," he continued, "we might effect widespread efficiency, which would lower costs and enable business to lower prices to the consumers, increase production and stimulate re-employment.

"For example, gross manufacturing income in 1936 was close to $15,000,000,000. A 25 per cent increase in efficiency would do more to stimulate re-employment and economic recovery than twice three and three-quarters billions expended by Government pumppriming."

Oil Executive Speaks

C. R. Dooley of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, said in another prepared address "the day has gone when management ruled by dictation."

The oil company's industrial relations manager added:

"That never was an efficient method anyway. Employees could always outsmart a tyrannical boss. Management by consent and through understanding is not only more efficient but it engenders harmony, peace, and a maximum of cooperation whereby employees seek of their own volition to go beyond their instructions in carrying out the interests of the company."

Federal Council Re-elects President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Walter W. Smith of St. Louis, has been re-elected President of the Federal Advisory Council, a group of leading bankers who consult with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Council also renamed Howard A. Loeb of Philadelphia Vice-President and Walter Lichtenstein of Washington, secretary.

Named to the Executive Committee were Mr. Smith, Mr. Loeb, Thomas M. Steele of New Haven, Conn., Leon Fraser of New York, Robert M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Edward E. Brown of Chicago.

The Council, which held its annual meeting here, also includes T. J. Davis of Cincinnati, Edward Ball of Jacksonville, Fla., John Crosby of Minneapolis, John Evans of Denver, R. E. Harding of Fort Worth, Tex., and Paul S. Dick of Portland, Ore.

SEC May Examine Transamerica Audits

WASHINGTON (AP)—Trial Examiner Henry Fitts ruled that agents of the Securities Commission could investigate audit records of the Transamerica Corporation and its subsidiaries dating back to 1927.

Mr. Fitts rejected a Transamerica motion to withhold the records. The SEC is conducting a hearing on a commission order to determine whether Transamerica securities should be suspended from stock exchanges because of alleged false or misleading statements in the registration statement filed by the corporation.

The Transamerica motion followed the production of records by Herbert H. Smith, Jr., Assistant Manager of the San Francisco office, in obedience to a subpoena.

Columbia Gas Reports Officers' Share Holdings

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. reported that its chairman of the board, Philip G. Gosler of New York, owned 72,027 shares of the more than 12,000,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

These shares, together with 1,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock, were held by two investment companies of which he owns the stock.

The information was contained in a notice mailed to Columbia Gas stockholders by the directors.

Other common stock holdings by directors listed in the notice included:

Thomas B. Gregory of Pittsburgh, 10,000 shares; Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., of Butler, Pa., 13,377 shares; John M. Simpson of Pittsburgh, 2,300 shares; Samuel Y. Ramage of Oil City, Pa., 14,301 shares; Harry A. Wallace of Charleston, W. Va., 2,554 shares; Frank M. Tait of Dayton, Ohio, 2,100 shares.

Washington Buys Ford Busses

DEARBORN, Mich.—Purchase of 34 Ford transit busses by the Capital Transit Company, Washington, D. C., has been announced at the Ford Motor Company. Delivery of the new busses will start the latter part of February. Completion of the order will bring to 50 the total number of Ford busses purchased by the Capital Transit Company.

Your Income Tax

No. 15

Losses on Stock Transactions

No gain or loss is recognized for income tax purposes as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in another corporation in pursuance of a plan of reorganization to which both corporations are parties or as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in the same corporation in connection with a recapitalization. Where money or other property is received along with such exchanges, no loss is recognized, although a taxable gain may result. The statute also prohibits the deduction for any loss from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities where the taxpayer within a period of 30 days before or after the date of sale or other disposition, acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical stock or securities.

Hits Fiat Rule

Blank & Stoller
C. M. Chester
Chairman of General Foods Corporation.

Senate Committee Approves Extension Of RFC for 2 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved a bill to continue the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for two years.

The corporation's lending authority is scheduled to expire next June 30. An extension to Jan. 15, 1941, had been sought by the Administration, but the committee approved a continuance until June 30, 1941.

The change was made at the suggestion of Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, after Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio had asked why the Jan. 15 date had been chosen.

If the RFC expired on the latter date, it would be out of operation when the next National Administration takes office. A group of House Republicans protested Monday that any new administration thus would be handicapped.

Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC testified in support of continuing the agency, saying it was needed to make some loans which borrowers cannot obtain from banks. Mr. Jones added, however, demands for RFC loans have fallen off by two-thirds in the last six months.

Business to Hold Gains, Says Ayres; Sees Further Rise

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres said in his monthly business bulletin, "It seems reasonable to believe that business gains so far attained are likely to be pretty well held, and that new advances may well be expected."

"The preliminary figures for January business include several encouraging items," said the statistician, who is Vice-President of Cleveland Trust Co. "National income has declined very slightly from December levels, and farm cash income has advanced.

"There has been only a small decrease in factory employment, and little decline in factory pay rolls. The volume of department store sales has held up well, and there has been a small decrease in the cost of living. Security prices, which fell rather sharply when uneasiness about the European situation was at its height, have since staged a strong recovery.

"The flow of Federal expenditures has been contributing to consumer purchasing power not far from $250,000 a month during the past half year, and they may reach their maximum next summer."

May Assume Bond Obligations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to assume, as guarantor, jointly and severally with six other interested railroads, the obligations and liability of $12,000,000 of the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company's first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds, Series E.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Adjacent to The Mother Church — Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

HELP WANTED

PERSONS of 23 years or older to serve in housekeeping, steward's or nursing departments of an institution in California. Box S-220, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

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PRACTITIONERS' Record Sheets Simplified. A complete, compact bookkeeping system. $5. Write A. R. Wiese, Box 820, Milwaukee, Wis.

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SALESMEN WANTED

LAMP SALESMEN—Popular priced line; must have following with furniture and department stores in small and large cities, old established company; commission plus full particulars first letter. PEKO PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 1190 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books; liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 318, Chicago.

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Cohn's original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Cohn's Sportswear Co., 3126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH governess or companion-lady's maid; long experience abroad and America; music, primary English studies, languages, sports, needlework. Box 4, 1283 Nat. Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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Cotton Exports From U. S. Slump To Level of 1880s

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commerce Department reports showed that exports of American cotton slumped to the level of the 1880s during the first six months of the current marketing season.

Shipments to foreign countries between August 1 and February 1 totaled 2,192,285 bales, compared with 3,832,247 during the corresponding period last season.

Authorities on foreign trade estimated that unless there was a change in the Government's cotton policies, exports for the full season would amount to about 4,000,000 bales. With the exception of the World War year of 1917, exports have not been less than 4,175,000 bales since 1885.

The sharp decline in exports was attributed by authorities to a combination of factors, including keener competition from certain synthetic fibers; shortage of foreign exchange abroad to finance cotton buying, and the United States loan program, which has pegged prices of American cotton above world prices.

This loss of foreign markets has prompted members of Congress to propose legislation which would release a portion of the 11,100,000 bale stock of cotton now pledged by growers under Government loans. Such action, sponsors say, would increase the supply in the "free" markets and thereby help bring American prices in line with those of competing foreign cotton.

America's losses of foreign markets have been sharpest in the United Kingdom. Exports to that country totaled 285,458 bales during the first half of this season compared with 1,195,120 during the like period in the previous season. Exports to France declined from 614,813 to 293,834 bales; to Germany, from 545,368 to 200,135 bales. Japanese purchases, on the other hand, increased from 228,505 to 528,351 bales.

Domestic consumption of cotton during the first six months of this season increased from 3,077,672 to 3,391,808 bales, the Commerce Department reported.

Rock Island Asks Bids On Two Streamline Trains

CHICAGO (AP) — The Rock Island lines have advertised for bids on the construction of two seven-car streamline, lightweight trains for their Chicago-Colorado service.

Each will consist of a baggage car, two coaches, a dining car, two sleeping cars and an observation-lounge car.

They will be powered by 2,000 horsepower Diesel locomotives and when placed in operation will provide service between Chicago and Denver and Colorado Springs.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON Near The Mother Church—Wide selection modern 1-8 rooms in well managed elevator bldgs $27.50-$65; many include free cooking and refrigeration. BOSTON MANAGEMENT CORP. 76 Westland Av. Ken. 8335.

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church. 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephen St. Boston. KEN 8187.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C. 129 West 56th (Ross)—Singer share studio, complete apartment, one-two girls-musicians; $10-$14. Christian Scientist preferred.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also limousines, chauffeur guides, cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St. Boston.

RIKER GARAGE & CAB CO.—Always open, parking, storage, washing, taxi. 19 Lackawanna Plaza, Montclair, N. J. MO 2-0029.

BEAUTY SERVICE

SAL'S BEAUTY STUDIO, 263 Walnut St. Newtonville. New 1939 Spring styling in permanents. Service from 9-6 Fri. and Sat. $4 a.m.-4 p.m.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs. Carpets Shampooed Repaired Stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 150th St. New York City. Tel. Washington Heights 7-1178.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET, lovely, restful home; excellent food; all improvements; ideal for year round guests; reasonable. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, PA. R. F. D. 8.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St. N. Y. C. TR. 7-9480
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults. Ballet, tap and theatre routines; ballroom, latest dance steps; voice, corrective tone production; French conversation; dramatics; fundamental theatre experience; diction.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES for day or evening, fine hand work, remodelling. Mrs. Smith, Apt. 6-D, 202 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. RI. 9-1142.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
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The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark N. J.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3622 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by M. L. Burgess, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1234.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. ROBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 384 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MUSICIANS

AMATEUR MUSICIANS TO TRAIN for symphonic orchestra to be used for musical productions and choral concerts. Limited openings for all instruments. Apply ROBERT MALONE, 1100 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COlumbus 5-9729

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office (three lovely rooms) to rent. Medium; at 42nd St. Call MU 2-2972 or Alitoria 8-8819

PRACTITIONER'S office, outside light, complete; available Wednesday and Saturday mornings; also evenings. Write Box W-4, Suite 1500, 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—Holly Inn, 18 miles to Charleston; small homelike; heart flowers and trees; ideal climate all winter; riding reasonable; tourists welcome. Gertrude Harper.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY Grands from $375. Knabe, Baldwin, Weber Grands reduced. Perfect tone. We buy and exchange. Pianos Empire, 1582—4th Ave. (84th), New York City.

PRINTING

FOR churches, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PIO CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1584
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 3252

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 36 A 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1974.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nice large front room for two men; twin beds; semi-private bath; good meals. North 2321.

ROOMS TO LET

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD HENDRICK, Manager

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Large, comfortable room next to bath, in private family; reasonable; near bus; telephone. Walnut 0314.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 32 Centre St.—Large sunny, first-floor room; running water; quiet, convenient location; home cooking; also smaller room. Long 9037.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms; quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Employed young woman desires congenial woman to share large sunny room; best neighborhood; also double and single room available. Decatur 1376.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive (6-D)—Attractive rooms; convenient; bright; comfortable; kitchen privileges. RIV. 9-1143.

N. Y. C., 620 W. 116 Apt. 73—Very attractive comfortable room in professional woman's apartment; reasonable. Call CA. 8-5451 after 4.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For business girls. Christian Scientists preferred; cheerful, newly furnished studio rooms; refined, modern elevator apartment; privileges; near church; 15 min. Manhattan. Irma Levenkind, 319 St. Johns Place, STerling 3-9118.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

THE GUEST HOUSE—Overnight Guests. 5800 Lee Boulevard, Falls Church, Va. U. S. Route 50, 10 minutes west of Washington.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Our Golden Anniversary Line of copyrighted advertising has given us the greatest January sales in ten years. Opening for one or more qualified men in the larger eastern cities. A real opportunity. Must be experienced in some field of direct selling. Permanent full-time connection. No side line men. Territory rights protected. Commission and bonus basis. An international organization with loyal, prosperous sales organization. Look up our rating, then write today, giving full business experience, age, car ownership and 3 business references.
THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO.
RED OAK, IOWA
THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE ART CALENDAR ADVERTISING INDUSTRY

SIGNS

SHOW CARDS—EXHIBITS—DISPLAYS
Distinctively Lettered—Any Material
ALCO
100 Greenwich St., New York City BO. 9-3820

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman wishes to place chauffeur, 12 years my employ. English, trustworthy, total abstainer. E. S. KNAPP, 330 Park Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 8-0253.

INVESTMENT counsellor, 37 yrs., investment banking experience, desires position as investment secretary to one needing same. best references. Box E-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK attorney, familiar with Federal Housing Administration procedure, desires position with bank, law firm or Federal Savings and Loan Association; highest credentials. Write Box D-4, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GERMAN-ENGLISH stenographer, some experience, wishes position with Boston firm. Box E-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-34, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VERY capable woman wants part-time work of any kind; will go anywhere (colored). Call KENmore 4776, Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KENNETH HUMES
Pianist—Organist—Teacher
WESTFIELD, N. J.
214 E. Broad St. WE. 2-4674

SPEECH VOICE PRONUNCIATION SELF-Expression. Free Consultation. Circle 7-5300. Dr. Elizabeth Leggett, 117 W. 58th, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, canes, rockers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonably Priced
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Other Kent Restaurants
Established 1903

CHATHAM

Chatham Market, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Choice Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery Chat. 4-0600

EAST ORANGE

Complete Mailing Service
for
Merchants, Churches, Clubs, etc.
Multigraphing Mimeographing
Addressing Typing
Foto-Stencils and Varitype Composing for Mimeograph and Photooff et users
R. H. DOREMUS & SON
429 William St., East Orange
ORange 3-1300

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone ORange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chas. J. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone OR. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Early Spring Dresses of Light-Weight Wool

FOR DIGNIFIED SERVICE
try
Community Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
83 W. Palisade Ave. Englewood, N. J.

Flowers by Wire!
ART FLOWER SHOP
8 North Dean Street
Gladden Each Day With Flowers
Englewood 3-0884—0885

C. J. COOKE
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Dean St. (cor. Dean and Demarest Av.)
Lubrication—Tire Service
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE ENG. 3-4208

HACKENSACK

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and
Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON ST.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
CAKES, PIES, Etc.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
The Home of Good Baking
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage
Ease you day the laundry way
Laundry delivered and called for.
21-33 E. 30th St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone, Bayonne 3-0594.
Bayonne and Jersey City

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

MAPLEWOOD

THE LITTLE DRAPERY SHOP
SLIP COVER SPECIAL
2 pr. Set of Sunfast Cretonne, $28.95
Welted seams and pleated skirt
97 Baker Street SO 2-2625
Will gladly call at your home with samples

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Dromedary Pitted Dates, 2 pkgs. 25c
Dromedary Ginger Bread Mix, 20c pkg.
Rumford
Baking Powder
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

Barberry Corner
Luncheon—50c
Afternoon Tea. Dinner—85c and $1.00
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 8—$1.00
33 TAYLOR ST. TEL. MILL. 6-1739

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts, Favors, Party Decorations
Greeting Cards
Madisons
427-429 Bloomfield Avenue

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

EXHIBITION
Chinese Antiques
Through February 25th
Ruth Fields
38 Church Street, Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

APPLEGATE FARM
—Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

THE BEST LAUNDRY
GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
14 Alvin Place, Upper Montclair
PHONE MO. 2-8013
Large enough to take care of all your laundry problems and small enough to give "individual service."
ALL TABLE LINEN HAND IRONED NO EXTRA CHARGE

Mrs. E. G. Bones Employment Agency
Formerly of Montclair
Prompt and courteous service rendered for 33 years. First class domestic help of all nationalities.
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge Tel. 2-5544

A General Insurance Service
ALL FORMS WRITTEN
STRONGEST COMPANIES
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
134 Tuxedo Rd. Tel. Mont. 2-4933
Office 84 Washington St., Hoboken
TEL. HOB. 3-2020—2021

SAVE
"The Sun Dried Laundry Way"
20%
CASH and CARRY
324 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1092

BROADLOOM
By the yard—or in
Room-Size Rugs
FREE ESTIMATES
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

NEWARK

GRIFFITHS is the home of STEINWAY, CHICKERING, MUSETTE, MINIPIANO, HARDMAN and many others—HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Branches: Paterson, Plainfield, and Scranton, Pa.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fashionable Apparel for Smart Women
PREGER'S
344 GEORGE STREET

NUTLEY

ABBEY COAL CO., INC.
for Blue Coal—Kopper's Coke
Phone Nutley 2-1616
DELAWANNA, NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books—Gifts
350 Main St. Orange, N. J.

PASSAIC

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street 188 Main Street
Paterson, N. J. Hackensack, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	A	M	O	A	N	S		B	I	R	D	S
A		E	A	T		W	H	I	T	E		H
M	I	L	K		R	E	E	L	S		P	A
O	L	D		M	O	D	E	L		C	O	D
V	A		B	A	B	E	L		H	O	P	E
A		L	U	R	E	N		L	A	M	P	
R	H	O	D	E	S		A	L	L	E	Y	S
	E	G	G	S		S	H	A	L	T		U
T	R	E	E		C	L	A	M	S		M	M
F	A	S		G	U	A	V	A		S	E	A
I	T		D	E	L	T	A		P	A	N	T
N		D	A	M	P	E		T	O	D		R
S	T	O	L	A		R	H	O	D	O	R	A

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 Van Houten Street
TELEPHONE SHERWOOD 2 8677
Paterson, N. J.

Cooke Coal & Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
D. L. & W. COAL
Phone Pa. 2-1784, Paterson WX 7010

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE—SAVE—SAVE
CLEARANCE SALES
throughout the entire store
NOW!
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

America's Hosiery Favorites:
QUAKER
VAN RAALTE
KAYSER
HUMMING BIRD
All at
TEPPER'S
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

ANDREW HAYE & SON
Realtors Insurance
Farms, Suburban Homes
City Properties
135 No. Ave. Plfd. 6-1617

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON FUEL CO.
Coal Fuel Oil Coke
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS, Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue, Ridg. 6-8345
State Highway No. 2, Ridg. 6-2346

BERGEN DAIRIES
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods and Crosse & Blackwell Products
29 Oak Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Free Delivery
Phone RIdgewood 6-5528

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

BONTON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

RUTHERFORD

BORSCHNECK & NOTT
INCORPORATED
Gladden Every Day with Flowers
96a PARK AVE. RU. 2-1552

OUTSTANDING VALUES
in MEN'S and BOYS'
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES
and HABERDASHERY at
WERNER'S
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
PARIS
16 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-87
BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7841
DETROIT
1-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1915 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5172
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT

(Continued)

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Road
Summit's Distinctive Flower Shop
Telephone Summit 6-0209

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
232 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-5430
NORGE DEALERS PHILCO RADIOS

TENAFLY

Martha Thomas Beauty Shoppe
13 Washington Ave., Tenafly, N. J.
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 Items $1 All Week
MALE ATTENDANT
Phone Englewood 3-5366

TRENTON

Milk Produced on Our Own Farm
OAKLAND'S
FARMS
Delivered at door daily
Sullivan Way, Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 2-3724

UNION CITY

HENRICHS PHOTO STUDIO
Kodaks
Films
Photo Supplies
Artistic Picture Framing
Mail Orders Filled
Since 1908
615 BERGENLINE AVE.

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

NEUHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St.
Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

KOEHLER BROS.
Anthracite—Bituminous
COAL
Charcoal Coke
7th and Bridge Sts., Allentown
TELEPHONE 5330

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

FURNITURE CLEARANCE
Up to March 1st
20% discount on all items in our Furniture Department
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., next to Hotel Bethlehem
Open Evenings

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
552 Main Street Telephone 500

CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

SMART TAILORING
Suits and Topcoats for Men or Women —$29.75 up. Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Invisible Mending, Fur Coats Renewed! Free delivery.
Phone Chester 25412
JOS. REHRMAN
610 Welsh St., Chester

DARBY

Daniel P. Creed
Plumbing and Heating Specialties
Direct-to-the-Trade
Darby, Pa. Darby 2561-M

EASTON

Marquis
Cleaners : Dyers
DIAL 3033
643 Wolf Avenue, Easton, Pa.

EASTON SANITARY MILK CO.
High Grade
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter—Cottage Cheese—Ice Cream
Twenty-five South Front Street
Telephone 4131

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Lending Library, all the newest fiction.
MAIN FLOOR, REAR

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A Non-Greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

TERRY'S
BEAUTY SALON
Expert Permanent Waving
8026 YORK ROAD
MELROSE 4711

SOUSAN'S
PHARMACY
TOILETRIES—NOVELTIES
LUNCHEONETTE
8023 York Road

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

SPRING HATS
conservatively smart
$3.00—$5.00
Flo-Jean
615 West Avenue Ogontz 935

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

(Continued)

The World's FIRST Cold Wall Refrigerator
Preserves foods better than before possible.

1939 FRIGIDAIRE
An utterly new and different way of building a refrigerator, developed by Frigidaire. The famous Meter-Miser cuts current costs. Don't miss it!
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 77-78-79

Esso Station
WM. R. CROSS, MANAGER
Washing — Lubricating
Accessories
Tires — Tubes — Batteries
420 York Road
Phones: Day, Ogontz 550
Nite, Ogontz 5050
OIL Essoheat FUEL
24 HOUR SERVICE

FORD—LINCOLN ZEPHYR
MERCURY
Ford
Sales and Service
We Would Like to Be Your Dealer
ERNEST JONES COMPANY
6860 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia
Pilgrim 3800

PHILADELPHIA

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

PRINTING
Greeting Cards, Novelties, Gifts, Wedding and Social Stationery
Bradlee Cards a Specialty
ATKINSON'S
Lom 2274 3 South 10th St.

RADIO
SALES • SERVICE
F. B. Chambers & Co.
6102 Market St. She. 6411

GERTRUDE SERVICE BATTEN
is still selling
INSURANCE
Fire - Casualty - Life - Annuities
6149 No. 17th St., Philadelphia
HANCOCK 6153

THE IDEAL
Pearl Restringing Co.
Expert Oriental Pearl restringing while you wait.
Knotting 75c, $1—Plain Restringing 50c
Beads, Bags Repaired
GRACE E. CLYMER
415 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3859

READING

Save 10% to 50%
February Furniture Sale
POMEROY'S
READING, PA

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

ST. LAWRENCE
Electrovure
MILK
BEST Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Giles The Florist
123 South Fifth St. Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

SCRANTON
BUILDING ASSOCIATION
No. 10
of Scranton, Pa.
$5 per month pays $1000 at maturity
$10 per month pays $2000 at maturity
$25 per month pays $5000 at maturity
New Series Now Starting
Subscribe for shares and loans now
Rehrig Building, 125 Adams Avenue
Tel. 2-3984

WE SEEK THE OPPORTUNITY
to serve the best interests of the people in this community in a manner befitting present conditions and necessities.
Third National Bank and Trust Co.
MEMBER F. D. I. C.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

(Continued)

SPRING Is Here . . .

Never mind the calendar; just step in and see our spring selections in apparel for the entire family and you will agree Spring IS here indeed!
SAMTERS
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton
Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

"My! It's GOOD When It Comes From"
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 591

HEGNER HARDWARE CO.
SPEED QUEEN
WASHERS IRONERS
Priced as low as $39.50
439 Beaver Street Tel. 1128

SEWICKLEY SALES and SERVICE
TOWING
Day and Night Service
205 Chestnut St. Tel. Sewickley 542

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
The Market for Good Things to Eat

Select Fruit Market
Visit Our
Meat and Poultry Market
510 Beaver Street Tel. 1900

SWARTHMORE

"EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY"

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

Insurance
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Philadelphia

We have your size EASTMAN or AGFA film
Michael's College Pharmacy
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY

THE BONNET-BOX
Cordially invites your inspection of Seasonable Millinery and Hosiery
Minerva Court Bldg., 138 Garrett Rd.

BYWOOD MARKETS
790-7053 Garrett Road
Sincere Courteous Delivery
Our store is as near as your phone.
CALL BLVD. 289—619
Headquarters for Birds Eye Foods

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Phone Madison 3300
Interboro Laundry, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave
Lansdowne, Pa.

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

YORK

West York Inn
● Breakfast ● Luncheon
● Dinner ● Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET ST.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

High-Hatter

Women have the advantage over men in the matter of hats as a general rule. Probably owing to the fact that where a hat is concerned, a woman rarely seems to have a general rule. While a man is "uninteresting" because he usually wears a hat which fits his head.

"But, my dear lady, fashion DEMANDS it!"

Maybe, though, it is the hatters who are to blame for the sad lack of "je-ne-sais-quoi" in men's hat fashions. Which makes us all the more interested to hear from G. S. of Vienna, about a hatter who wishes to change all this—in fact, whose whole business life is devoted to changing this, and to the pleasing occupation of fitting men out in the most ill-fitting hats possible.

Many odd characters once inseparable from Vienna's atmosphere have disappeared in the process of modernization, writes G. S.; but this gentleman has survived even the absorption of Austria by the Reich. It is not difficult to find him—in fact, one can hardly escape his traveling hat-stand. He seems to be everywhere at once, in the city's shopping streets outside the big hotels in the Ringstrasse and far out in the suburbs, at garden parties and wayside inns. He will always turn up where there's a crowd, his genial face beaming with bonhomie under his ridiculously small hat, his arrival heralded by the tinkling medals of his waistcoat. His is very literally a "going concern."

His goods sell well for three obvious reasons: There is no trouble about finding the right size, for the greatest misfit is here the best fit. Second, the price of a hat is extremely low—the price of a portion of ice cream. But the chief attraction is the magic capacity of his hats to awaken, in the individual or party donning such bizarre headgear—which seems to hold the flavor of Alpine yodeling and carnival pranks—a truly Austrian sense of carefree happiness and frolicsome hilarity. It is in this seeming disguise that the Austrians disclose more of their real nature than serious observers would suspect.

Many Austrians cherish, as an unforgettable event, the memory of a warm summer night when the exotic hatter, for the first time in his life, found himself sold out and was taken home in an Hungarian baron's car to his storeroom, in order to fetch a fresh supply of high and feathered hats for the waiting crowd of customers. Never, says G. S., was a businessman more heartily cheered on reopening his shop at midnight! And, surveying our own five-year-old headpiece, we might remark, "Rightly so."

* * *

Facing Up to It

Fashions take us to Paris, where the latest fashion, it seems, is face-making. Two Paris research workers have issued the advice that the way to become successful is to exercise your face in front of a mirror every morning. By exercise, these two savants mean standing for 15 minutes "assuming expressions of anger, energy, confidence, doubt, or determination."

"Practice this assiduously," they add, "till you can command such expressions at will without the aid of your mirror; then you can face life with renewed confidence."

We like the touch about "facing life." But we wonder whether the two professors have not forgotten that not many people feel energetic but register doubt by mistake. Or do they?

* * *

Fishy

The unexpected is the spice of experience.

H. E. Symons and H. B. Browning, motoring from London to South Africa, have reported their amazement at seeing a man fishing in the Sahara Desert!

The fisherman turned out to be the radio operator, who lives along with his wife 300 miles from the nearest habitation. When Mr. Browning expressed amazement that fish should be found in the middle of the Sahara, the operator assured him that this was nothing uncommon, and it is believed that the fish swarm in great underground rivers which flow beneath the dry beds of the watercourses on the surface.

* * *

Optimist

This reminds us of a story about a visitor to London who found a Cockney urchin solemnly fishing in a little stream of rain water which ran along a city street.

The following conversation ensued:

"What are you fishing for, my little man?"
"Wogglies."
"Wogglies? What are Wogglies?"
"Dunno. Ain't caught none yet!"

—J. A. M.

'There You Are!'

Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, Crawley, Sussex, Eng.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Many Words We Use?

The question of how many words there are in the vocabulary of an individual is difficult to answer conclusively and accurately. Carefully compiled lists of the number of words used by children of various ages have been made, but the difficulties in the way of making such a list increases enormously as the child grows older. By the time the child has become an adult, positive figures for his vocabulary become almost impossible to obtain.

In the first place, it is necessary to decide just what constitutes a word. If "calf" is known, is "calves" a new word? If the words "horse" and "shoe" are already part of the vocabulary, does the word "horse-shoe" constitute an additional word? Is "bow," meaning the forepart or prow of a ship, the same word as "bow" in "bow and arrow" or "violin bow"? Then, too, does our vocabulary consist of words which we understand, or only of words which we actually use?

Webster's New International Dictionary contains approximately 600,000 entries. That does not, however, mean that our vocabulary includes that enormous number of words. A much smaller number will suffice. Concordances show that Shakespeare required only 20,000 different words to write his plays.

A survey conducted by Prof. E. H. Babbitt disclosed that most of his college students had a vocabulary of nearly 60,000 words. He also expressed the opinion that persons with but an ordinary school education may possess a vocabulary of from 25,000 to 35,000 words.

One reason why our vocabularies may be more extensive than Shakespeare's is that a great many words have been introduced into the language since his time. Shakespeare had no movies, radio, automobiles, or swing music to swell his list of words.—W. P. Keasbey.

SHAKESPEARE— 20,000 WORDS.

Preserving Friendships

The years have taught some sweet, some bitter lessons—none wiser than this: to spend in all things else, but of old friends to be most miserly. —Lowell.

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

"Waiter, what does this mean? There are five match sticks in my soup."

"Match sticks, sir? That's the asparagus."—Pearson's.

It Would

Reporter: "And do you think a 10-cent gas tax will aid recovery?"

Senator: "Yes; I'm sure it will put quite a few people back on their feet."

A Date

"I'm glad your last customer looked so pleased," said the manager to the saleslgirl. "What did he want to see?"

"Me, at seven-thirty." — London Daily Herald.

Dressing Room

Robert, age four, had much admired a large bear-skin rug at a friend's home where his mother had taken him for a visit. One day as they were returning he said to his mother, "Now we're going back to the house where the bear left his clothes!"

Open

A clergyman once wrote to Edwin Booth, the famous tragedian, asking if he might be admitted to Booth's theater by a private door because, though he very much wished to see Booth act, he didn't like the idea of being seen entering a theater.

Booth wrote back: "Sir, there is no door into my theater through which God can not see."

Daily Anecdote

An Observant Man

John Davis Long was one of Massachusetts's most popular Governors. He loved the people, and the people loved him. He seemed to take a personal interest in the welfare of every individual he met.

Governor Long possessed a remarkable memory for names and faces, and this no doubt added to his popularity. On one occasion, however, his memory failed him, and he was obliged to resort to a bit of strategy to keep a constituent happy.

At a reception given in a town in Worcester County, where some months before he had delivered a political speech, Governor Long was greeting acquaintances from his previous visit, when he suddenly realized that a man was approaching whose name he could not recall. But Long hesitated not an instant.

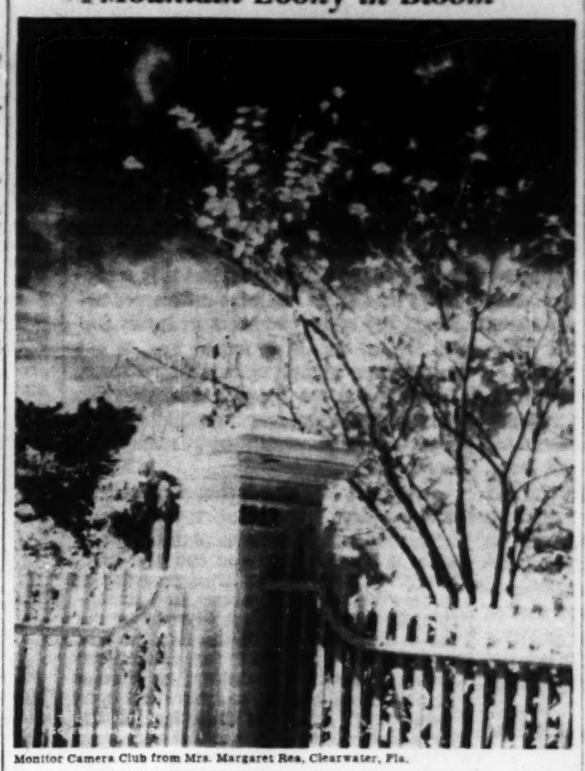
Grasping the unknown by the hand, he said in a most friendly fashion, "I suppose you came down to the rally with the old white horse this year, the same as you did last year?"

"Yes, Governor," the man replied, "I've been doing that now for a good many years."

"How on earth did you know that man had a white horse?" someone asked Long a little later.

"Oh, I saw the white hairs on his overcoat," the Governor replied.

Mountain Ebony in Bloom



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Margaret Rea, Clearwater, Fla.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Unchanged typographically through the years, the Congressional Record now blossoms forth in gala dress. But it's as hard as ever to make out the editorial policy.

St. Louis Star-Times: Americanism: Feeling sorry for factory workers who get little pay; thinking household servants disloyal and impudent if they demand a living wage.

Detroit News: Southern womanhood is in arms over the casting of a British lass, Miss Leigh, in the role of Scarlett. Investigation shows her in no way related to Robert E. Leigh.

Milwaukee Journal: "With your every breath, the Government spends $1,000." But don't let this affect your breathing. It is the same if you don't.

Business Week: Latest in cameras enables us to take snapshots at a speed of 1/100,000 of a second. Now we'll be able to get a real good look at one of those "breathing spells" that the President gives to business from time to time.

Signposts along the King's Highway

The LORD *will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly.*—PSALMS 84:11.

Party Fun

Actors at the Dinner Party

A game which is fun at the dinner or luncheon table can be enjoyed if each will assume the rôle of any well-known character of the present day, of history, or of fiction.

The "actor" will look and speak as much as possible as he imagines his chosen one would look and speak (if he does not know him or her personally).

The ability of some to portray, and of others to guess what is being portrayed, makes for much mirth throughout the meal.—K. G. R., New York.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Point of View

Los Angeles

During the years when business was depressing itself midst much publicity, a young businessman found that on a certain day he was having a private depression of his own. Normally cheerful, he felt very melancholy, spiritless; and as he went to his work he struggled in vain to change his attitude. There, hardly to his surprise, he found that business was very poor; in fact, there was no business at all, and this situation added nothing to his peace of mind.

After a little while, nothing bettered but very eager for relief, this young businessman observed lying near at hand the current issue of his favorite newspaper. He took it up to read, and with more than the usual thoroughness he perused the first page. As he read the articles of world news, his attention was suddenly arrested by a striking fact: Every one of those articles, he observed, illustrated in some way the operation of Principle in human affairs! Some of them uncovered the human evils which progress was overturning; others pointed out the gains and gladnesses of the human situation. But one and all they showed unfailingly that even unto the uttermost parts of the earth, an infinite influence is at work.

The young man's private depression lasted scarcely five minutes after his contemplative reading of the news had reoriented his viewpoint. And as for the business he was engaged in, it began to prosper immediately; and that day was more fruitful than any which had gone before.

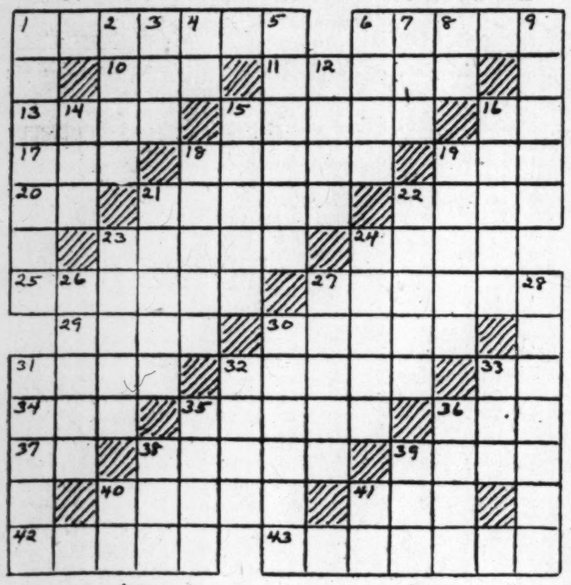
Is it not impossible to separate one's gladness for mankind from one's own fuller experience of good?

Quotation for Today

A WISE man need not blush for changing his purpose.
—GEORGE HERBERT

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you visited Savaii, whom would you see?
6—Towhees are tools, trees, or birds—which?
10—Would you eat, don, or sew a ragout?
11—Six stripes of U. S. flag are what color?
13—What is the latex of a plant?
15—What are the hammers used by paviors for finishing small paving blocks?
16—Lake Erie touches northwestern corner of what State (abbr.)?
17—How might a patriarch be described?
18—What is a person who poses as a pattern to an artist?
19—What is the closed lower end of a trawl?
20—What State is north of North Carolina (abbr.)?
21—What was the city and tower, in land of Shinar, where confusion of languages occurred?
22—What island is southeast of Edge Island, Spitsbergen?
23—What were the S-shaped trumpets of bronze age in Scandinavia?
24—What magic thing did Aladdin own?
25—Where was the Colossus of Apollo, made about 280 B. C.?
27—At what places would you play at bowls?
29—What would a wise man not venture all in one basket?
30—What verb is often used in Bible?
31—The carabeen is a bird, fish, or tree—which?
32—What are littlenecks?
33—What is one thousandth of a meter (abbr.)?
34—Existed.
35—What West Indian tree resembles the guayma?
36—Where does the grouper live?
37—What term indicates blindfolded person in blindman's buff?
38—What is fourth letter of Greek alphabet?
39—What is a throb or puff of an engine?
40—Beatrice was immortalized by whom?
41—What was an old weight for wool?
42—What was the long outer garment worn by Roman matrons?
43—What plant was made subject of an Emerson poem?

Down

1—What is the urn in which Russians make tea?
2—You may do what in pinochle?
3—The bucket, celebrated in song, was made of what?
4—Near.
5—Where is Skellefte River?
6—Does a ringneck have fins, mane, or a bill?
7—What possessive pronoun would be used in speaking of Biblical Hazor?
8—What is symbol for rhenium?
9—What is a shutter in the swell box of a pipe organ?
12—What is after end of a ship's keel?
14—What is a Bantu language spoken in Northern Rhodesia?
15—What do kings wear at coronations?
16—Golden what is State flower of California?
18—What was Black Beauty's mother (poss.)?
19—What did Edmund Halley observe which still bears his name?
21—Would you associate Snead, Budge, or Leach with tennis?
22—What were of marble in Alfred Bunn's song?
23—You may sometimes sit where in a theater (pl.)?
24—What is used as a beast of burden in the Andes?
26—What city of northwestern Afghanistan is located on the Hari Rud?
27—Where did Ezra collect returning exiles and proclaim a fast?
28—If you were in Medan, you would also be where?
30—What tool is used for fleshing hides?
31—What were the mythical Dioscuri?
33—What is any religion regarded as unorthodox?
33—What Phrygian lunar god is represented in art with a crescent moon?
35—What is feathered side of under mandible of a bird?
36—What island of Japan is off northwestern coast of Honshu Island?
38—What is an edible split pea of northern India?
39—What term is used for a school of whales?
40—What was one of districts into which Japan was formerly divided?
41—Toward.

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Slight Exaggeration*

By LE PELLEY

I GOT A VALENTINE THIS BIG
I RECEIVED ONE THIS SIZE —
I GOT ONE THIS BIG!
YES... I HAVE ONE ABOUT THOSE DIMENSIONS.....
I HAVE ONE AS BIG AS THE PUBLIC LIBRARY !!
BENJAMIN!
WELL
ANYWAY — IT WOULDN'T FIT IN THE MAIL BOX
THAT'S BETTER

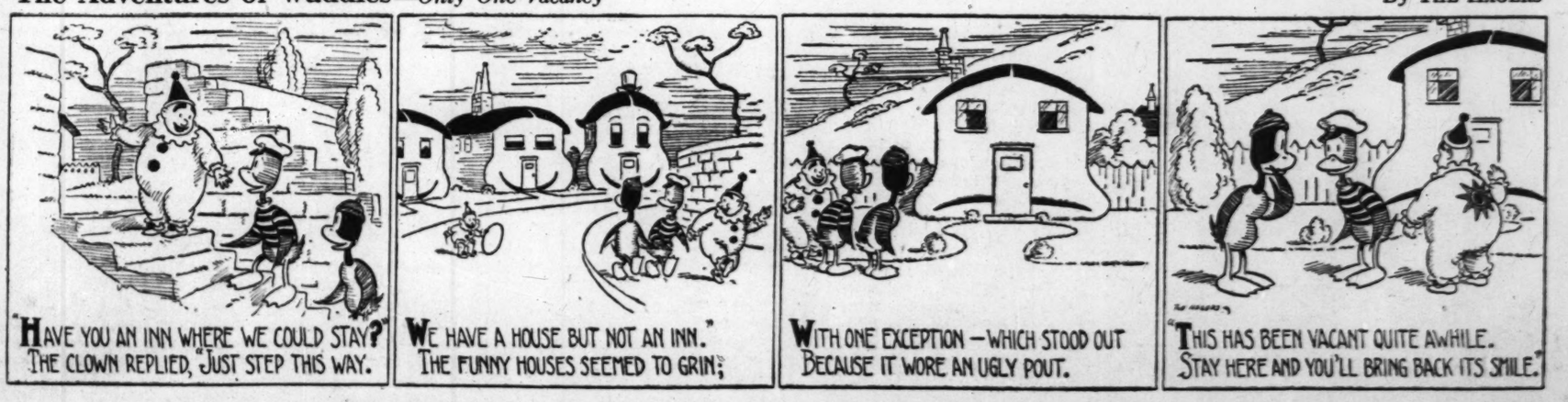
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Declined With Thanks*

By CARMACK

Found part of a candy bar today and my sniffer told me it was the kind the Boss likes —
So I decided to take it home and let him share it with me —
He usually gives me a bite or two of his—
But what do you know?— He said, "No, thanks. You keep it all" —
Hm-m. Guess he wasn't very hungry —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Only One Vacancy*

By THE HAGERS


"HAVE YOU AN INN WHERE WE COULD STAY?" THE CLOWN REPLIED, "JUST STEP THIS WAY.
"WE HAVE A HOUSE BUT NOT AN INN." THE FUNNY HOUSES SEEMED TO GRIN;
WITH ONE EXCEPTION—WHICH STOOD OUT BECAUSE IT WORE AN UGLY POUT.
"THIS HAS BEEN VACANT QUITE AWHILE. STAY HERE AND YOU'LL BRING BACK ITS SMILE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Matter of Taxes

HEARINGS before the House Ways and Means Committee have made still clearer the point that the difference between the present Social Security Act and the Townsend plan is chiefly a difference in taxation. The margin between them in the amounts of benefits to be paid to the aged tends to be whittled down by upward revision of the present pension schedule and downward revision of what even its critics believe the country can bear.

But on the point of how the money is to be raised the contrast is basic. The old-age insurance in the Social Security Act rests on collections from pay-roll taxes, and these have been criticized on one side as being a tax on jobs rather than on ability to pay. The Advisory Council on Social Security recommended in December that the Government should eventually make a contribution to the cost of these annuities, equally with the employer and the employee. The effect of this would be to have part of the cost defrayed from the graduated net income tax.

The transactions tax proposed in the Townsend plan proceeds in exactly the opposite direction. It would be, as Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine told the Committee, a direct tax widely distributed. One theory implicit in the Townsend plan, of course, has been that this tax, with its revenues distributed to the needy aged so that they would soon be spent again, would speed up the wheels of industry and the turnover of money. But when Republican critics of the Administration have cogently insisted that no nation can "spend itself rich" how do their party colleagues figure that a nation can tax itself prosperous?

Mr. Brewster accurately describes the 2 per cent transactions tax in the Townsend bill as "a logical evolution of the manufacturers' excise tax" which the Ways and Means Committee endorsed in 1932. But the objections which were raised against that tax and which ultimately defeated it in both houses are precisely those which will now be urged most tellingly against the transactions tax—besides the fact that it would take for one purpose a sizable chunk of the national income.

Chief of these objections is that the impact of such a general sales tax is that its effect is very different from that of a net income tax. It presses on many who can least afford to pay it. It tends to pyramid on some items, and like a gross income tax it applies to practically every transaction whether profitable or not.

It would tend indeed to broaden the base of taxation and in some measure would make all aware that they were contributing to the pensions of the aged. Such a broadening of the Federal net income tax would be salutary in the respect that it would cause more citizens to be interested in economy in the general expenses of Government. But applying the same reasoning to the transactions tax as a sole reliance for payment of pensions, the political effect of such a widespread, visible levy on every family pocketbook most likely would be an immediate agitation for reduction in its rate and consequently in the revenues available from it for the aged.

Monroe Doctrine on Skis

LINCOLN ELLSWORTH'S claim to 430,000 square miles of newly-explored Antarctic territory has plumped Uncle Sam into the midst of a grave colonial question. Word that Commonwealth officials have submitted a report to the Australian Cabinet disputing Ellsworth's claim comes as a rude jolt to those of us who wished we might have stowed away aboard the Wyatt Earp for the voyage to the far South, and those who think the country can find troubles enough no farther south than Key West.

It is this traditional confusion of American sentiment about entanglements away from home that probably makes the State Department wish that Mr. Ellsworth had gone in for botany or butterflies. Americans seldom dabble in extremes; usually they go all the way. They no sooner decide to let the Filipinos have the Philippines, for example, than they bite off a few thousand square miles from the other end of the thermometer. They affirm their allegiance to hemispherical solidarity from Canada to Cape Horn. But because they never do things by halves, they give three hearty cheers when an American explorer rams the axis clean down to the South Pole.

On one side are the isolationists who want to give Antarctica back to the penguins; and on the other, the imperialists who probably feel the Australian complainants had better tell it to the marines. Somewhere between these extremes the State Department is certain to find a diplomatic way out. After all, Australia is disputing only 80,000 square miles of the Ellsworth claim. The remaining 350,000 square miles should be sufficient to meet the normal domestic demand for ice and snow for an indefinite period. It would be a fine gesture for the State Department to yield to Australia's demands—subject to diplomatic guarantees, of course, that such a concession would place Australia among the satisfied powers.

Planes for France

AMERICANS who remember that war trade was followed by war twenty-two years ago naturally look twice at reports that France has bought 600 airplanes in the United States in the last year. But on second glance public opinion seems to sanction the arrangement. No one likes the arms trade. But it is recognized that there are some differences between the sale of bombers to Japan and to France. France is not at war, is not using these planes as Japan used them. And there is the hope at least that her possession of them may lessen rather than increase the possibility of bombing over Europe.

And from the standpoint of American defense there is some feeling that planes in France are as useful as planes in Panama. If Munich produced the new half-billion dollar American arms program by removing defenses America had unconsciously counted on, then there is ground for this feeling. And if the item in that program of $32,000,000 for educational orders is justified certainly the French plane orders should be very useful in "educating" American factories for the large orders now planned for American preparedness. Moreover, it is beginning to appear that while trade might make America willing to abandon neutrality, unneutral thought has already made America willing to trade.

"The Least of These"

IRRESISTIBLY, current news photographs of juvenile Catalan war refugees draw memory back to Barrie's Cinderella, the London waif of early World War days, with her tiny apartment full of war orphans slung in packing-case cradles from hooks and staples. The motherly arms of France have embraced thousands of these unfortunates. Today they throng the Mediterranean shore as two years ago they crowded Bay of Biscay towns when Franco's legions overran the Basque country.

Not all may emulate Cinderella's example of physical self-sacrifice and personal privation, but on both sides of the Atlantic are to be found organizations actively engaged in rendering aid to the innocent victims of ruthless warfare. One might with profit re-read Matt. 25:31-40 if hesitant about one's attitude toward "the least of these."

Baseball Comes of Age

THIS year the United States will observe the centennial of baseball which, in spite of the growing popularity of other sports, must still be recognized as its national game. Suitable ceremonies will take place at Cooperstown, New York, the birthplace of baseball, on June 12, and Postmaster General James A. Farley has announced that the Postoffice Department will issue a special stamp in commemoration of the event.

Such recognition by the Government seems entirely fitting since baseball has played a vital part in the lives of so many Americans. Its roster is full of names which have supplied heroes for several generations of boys.

It would be difficult to select from the long list of stars which have sparkled on the diamond one whose portrait, above all others, should grace the new stamp. This should cause little concern, however, for National League President Ford Frick's idea of giving this honor to Abner Doubleday, father of baseball, who laid out the first diamond at Cooperstown in 1839, points to an appropriate design.

Is Boston Teaching Backward?

THE zeal with which Boston school authorities are inquiring into charges of Communistic activity in the classroom suggests that an investigation by Federal agencies of radicalism among students, as proposed by two City Councilors, would be superfluous. Likewise, the appeal of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee for a Federal examination of all alleged suppression of rights in the schools seems needless, unless such an investigation could delve deeply into the true condition of present-day Boston education.

All this stir over alleged radicalism in a single high school would seem to be a teapot tempest were it not that more serious charges have been uncovered by the discussion. Professor Sheldon of Boston University, whose experience as a teacher as well as an executive of the old FERA gives him a balanced view of educational affairs, comes forward with the assertion that many textbooks in daily use are outmoded, lacking in truthful historical perspective, and not exactly unbiased in their presentation of facets of that society graduates must encounter.

So reactionary is the teaching in our schools, Professor Sheldon charges, that these young men and women stepping from the academic world find themselves handicapped in taking intelligent part in the realistic affairs of the workaday world. This charge is at least as well worth investigation as are those of radicalism.

Labor's Frontier

Book News of the Day

AMERICAN labor's frontier is quite plainly located at the paymaster's window. Herbert Harris in his AMERICAN LABOR (New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.75) finds American workers too hard pressed to erect distant and leisurely frontiers. Labor's frontiers are close at hand, and they are security and economic opportunity.

In a lucid, fast-reading book, Mr. Harris reveals how the American labor movement has abandoned its more spectacular and romantic frontiers as a traveler might drop all but his most essential baggage. Yesterday, perhaps, American labor had middle-class aspirations; it might have dallied over glamorous success stories. Today, however, the demand for security and jobs governs its policies. Since the struggle for existence is today involved with more primitive considerations, the American labor movement is inclined to grow more demanding. For instance, there is an increasing disposition for labor to contend that if basic industries cannot supply security for the workers under capitalism, the Government must take these industries over.

* * *

This does not mean that American labor generally operates on the basis of any theoretical socialistic philosophy. Out of 45,000,000 votes cast in the 1936 presidential election, the Marxist parties all told polled only 300,000 votes. American labor still fights in response to the practical, specific need of the moment, and its methods are largely improvised after, not before, the fact.

That is the essence of historical trade unionism, at least in English-speaking nations, and Mr. Harris admirably illuminates this fact. First the individual in his defenselessness associates himself with his fellow workers in his shop or trade. Larger and larger grow these associations as the need for more power is shown. The city central, the national trade union, the international union, the federation of unions—each growth represents the pressure of necessity. When unions leave the ambit of economic action to enter politics, when labor leaders study Marx and acquire a social philosophy; it usually spells once again the pressure of necessity forcing labor to extend its natural concern with economic matters to new fields.

* * *

By swift and compact sketches of the United Mine Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers of the World, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Newspaper Guild, and many other unions, Mr. Harris underscores the pragmatic evolution of labor. There is a tendency for such modern and intellectual unions as the American Newspaper Guild to be more theoretical and philosophical, but even here, we must look for the reason in the practical experiences of other and older unions.

If one would understand the American labor movement, its roots, its needs, and its rapid transformations today, Mr. Harris has provided a starting point. A labor book which in its sympathies is neither Trotskyite, Stalinist, C. I. O., nor big business is a safe guide.

Mr. Harris by fulfilling his responsibilities as a historian has implied a remedy for labor unrest. His facts reveal that labor adopts a program of action to meet its most immediate problem, usually better wages, and stronger unions. In the main American labor is as yet committed to no rigid social philosophy beyond "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." If the nation can pull together to attain that measure of economic stability essential to labor's security, American labor may never believe it necessary to advance to more extreme positions, where stubborn doctrinaires would gladly take it.

R. M. B.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Southern Shackles and Freight Rates

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's recent series, "The South Breaks Its Shackles," is of great interest to me; but as a resident of Arkansas for six years and as an employee of a southern railroad for forty-two years, I can see that undue emphasis is placed by the governors of the southern states on what they claim is a freight rate discrimination. Granted there is not parity as compared with rates in some other sections of the United States, little or nothing is said, or even understood by many, as to why this is so. I doubt not that if the railroads in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, for example, could be promised as heavy tonnage as is available to rail lines in Pennsylvania, the freight rates in these states would approximate the freight costs in the more densely populated and more highly industrialized sections.

It stands to reason that in an area producing a billion tons, freight costs per mile are less than in an area producing a million tons.

May this country be saved from rate legislation by Congress; the Interstate Commerce Commission as umpire may safely be looked to, to handle such situations.

F. E. ROWND

Kansas City, Mo.

Editor's Note:

According to the Interstate Commerce Commission's Statement No. 3812, "Southern region costs are about 4 per cent below the United States average. . . . Western District costs are about 7 per cent above the United States average."

Good to See

Cairo Through Floods to Spring

THE muddy waters of the Mississippi and Ohio are roaring once more about Cairo. The annual floods of half a continent pour down and past her levees, rising higher and higher till they are above the tops of the streets and the houses, and you can see the steamboats floating above your head. Once more Cairo, at the juncture of two big rivers, watches the melodrama in which it is saved every year from the clutching waters.

The city is cupped in the palm of its levees. What other American community knows this annual triumph? And because the floods come nearly always in February and because Cairo, though in Illinois is actually as far south as Tunis, Africa, it knows that with the flood comes spring. Yes, spring is on the way up from the South now, and the turbid, foaming, leaping floods—hurling past outside the beleaguered city with ominous murmur heard behind the ramparts—tell a tale of melted snow to the north and of blossoms and bluebirds winging up from the south.

Cairo was built on an impossible site and has been defending it ever since. At the crest of the flood it lies below the level of the water and there defies obliteration. When either the Mississippi or Ohio are in flood separately it is safe enough; but pity it when they are in spate together, as in 1937, and in the 80's. The soil of Cairo is porous and in the old days when it lay below the water level, like a sort of basin, submerged to its very rim, the water gradually seeped in from below and filled the streets. A two-inch pipe driven anywhere in the ground became a fountain from the pressure outside. And long after the danger of floods had subsided the town would lie afloat, with sidewalks adrift, cellars inundated, coal moved to the barn loft, and cows driven to higher pasturage.

So it was in the unprecedented floods of 1882 and 1883. The town survived by mere heroism. Water had come up to the very hubs of the freight trains that frantically dumped earth on the tops of levees. But the town was saved. The fruit trees bloomed in 1882, as they stood in the water.

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And now youth, which must always laugh in the face of calamity, found release upon the "sipe-water" lakes. Sidewalks in those days were built on stilts to make communication possible. In addition every family soon possessed a skiff. Boys and girls came to school in boats. The flood spelled misfortune to elders or brought thoughts of solemn thanksgiving; but heedless youth grasped the delight of the novel circumstances without a qualm.

The fruit trees were blooming. There were skiff races—and serenades. What a place to be alive in! The soft air blew up from the south. Song birds were back. If you were a girl there might be a skiff named for you, the "Isabella" say, to compete with the neighbors' "Dolphin" or "Oscar Wilde." Looking down from the raised sidewalks you could see the "fairy-shrimps" darting about in the sunny water. But ah, the most romantic delight was to come: now arrived punctually the March full moon.

The old familiar town became a strange place. The mysterious beams rippled on the waters below. Cairo by day was still the drab, unlovely town of the 80's, but by night even Venice could hardly match her wonders. After all, Venice is no great novelty to Venetians, but this new Cairo to Cairoites was unheard of. Boys and girls rose to the event with the zest of the 80's, and the romantic notions of the south. There was water communication from the Halliday House to the "break" in the levee at Thirty-fourth Street, the entire length of town. With the moon full, the water rippling lightly, the "Isabella" carrying its namesake and her escort, one heard music on the water. A barge of musicians floating by with the Choral Society. There would be the soft notes of the guitar and cithern. Oh era not to be recaptured—where are guitar and cithern today? To the melody of voices over the water, and of plucked strings, the skiff floated off under the locust trees, past houses, past the white church with its spire moving in the reflection, over the streets and stones and fields. Then back on land again and at home and in bed, one went to dreamland at the advanced hour of ten o'clock, to the splashing of oars on the Seventh Street lake.

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Of course even in Cairo the first spring days were not always to be trusted. A gusty day would send this domestic lake dashing waves and spray over the Washington Street sidewalks, and even at milder times a breeze would give skiff-riders the simulation of a storm. And what an opportunity for school children to get wet! Agitated parents fished them out daily. Lovers who quarreled found it hard to avoid each other in a town nine-tenths submerged. And lovers who had not quarreled found an idyllic environment, once the great moon swum up from the rim of the water and cast its dancing light on the little city; with the sound of many frogs piping, of splashing oars, of serenaders rowing from home to home, of church choirs practicing in barges, and everywhere the heavy sweetness of locust trees in blossom.

Let me conclude by quoting one extract from a diary of the time that gives the picture, set down by a seventeen-year-old miss, Isabella Maud Rittenhouse. It is Sunday, March 26, 1882:

"Yesterday afternoon I had my front hair in a paper for the first time in an age," she wrote, "a piece of tulle around my head, an apron on, glycerine on my lips, and was comfortably seated in an easy chair before the grate fire ready to finish that autumn plaque I'm painting Mama, when Williamson came. I dropped my paintbrushes, threw off my apron, wiped the glycerine off my lips and sailed downstairs. He came to know if I would go boat riding in the 'Isabella.' At fourteenth took the boat and rowed to twentieth. The water was gloriously rough, the wind high and the waves dashing over the side of the boat. Whenever Will rested the oars we rode up and down on the waves as lightly as though the boat were a feather. Frank Metcalf and some others passed us and Frank struck up the pretty air, 'Merrily, merrily goes the bark, before the gale she bounds.'

"Mr. Craig says there is no point of the Ohio between Louisville and Cincinnati now, one half so wide as a certain place upon the sipe water. We saw flocks and flocks of wild ducks. We ride directly over cornfields, small fruit trees and so on. Looking out either window you can count six or eight queer flats, canoes, rafts, dugouts, skiffs, sailboats and sternwheelers. Serenades are popular these days, but water ones gain most favor."

And so Cairo meets another flood and sees destruction race by it defeated. It knows that when the flood ends, spring comes.

RICHARD LEE STROUT

Peacepoint

Every method of preserving peace deserves consideration; every program for abolishing war should be investigated; every proposal for substituting law for war should be encouraged; any degree of internationalism is to be preferred to selfish nationalism.—William Floyd.

The Wide Horizon

The "Shanghai Mind" Revised

By Randall Gould

A DOZEN years ago the liberal British journalist, Arthur Ransome, coined a catchy phrase, "The Shanghai mind." Mr. Ransome didn't care much for the "Shanghai mind" as he then saw it. It stood for everything reactionary. It coined money out of the Chinese and despised those same Chinese as it did so. It enthroned the white man in a complacent, gunboat-protected, treaty-port overlordship, and with stubborn blindness resisted everything that stood for progress.

The other night I heard a visiting American historian address a private gathering of American missionaries and businessmen. Among other things he expressed surprise at the change wrought in the Shanghai mentality since his last visit several years ago and he said that henceforth he must evaluate the expressed desires of this community on a different basis since he now realized the nature and extent of the change.

Questioning made clear that our visitor had previously received about the same impression as had Mr. Ransome, and that he felt now that there was a different and considerably more liberalized and generally improved "Shanghai mind" in existence.

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It appears that one of the several really constructive results of the China hostilities has been to bring the missionaries and the businessmen close together, and to liberalize spirits in all quarters. It is to be doubted whether there really was a "Shanghai mind" in the old sense, although that phrase came in handy to describe a type of die-hard mentality; today there certainly is a quite definite "Shanghai mind" tempered by hardship and hammered into more liberal concepts. What is more, the mentality in question is really international in essence—something never before seen here despite all the descriptions of Shanghai as an "international city," and the labeling of the major portion of foreign Shanghai as an "International Settlement."

Contrary to what seems to be the general opinion in home countries, foreign Shanghai has never of recent years demanded much in the way of protection from warring elements. That perhaps was not true in earlier days when war was a less tremendous and terrible business, and many Shanghailanders had an exaggerated notion of their own importance. Then a relatively small foreign defense force could and did give real physical protection, often with considerable attitude of belligerence toward the Chinese factions who represented the danger. But today war has grown so great in magnitude that it is candidly admitted by everyone that whatever the foreign defense groups manning their barbed-wire barricades, a single hour of intensive artillery work could reduce most of the foreign area to ruins, and who could stop it?

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That fact was faced on August 14, 1937, if never before; and a good many Shanghai foreigners on that day quaked in their boots for hours, weighed things, and decided to stick. It was clear on that day, when Chinese and Japanese artillery opened up and warplanes flew over dropping bombs—two mishaps on that day cost more than 2,000 human lives within the International Settlement—that all the warships on the Whangpoo and all the marines ashore couldn't do a thing if either contending army concluded it would be advantageous to blast foreign Shanghai off its mud flat.

That day and the three months that followed summed up to a wholesome experience for a great many Shanghai residents who refused to stampede out. They felt, in the first place, that their choice to remain was a matter of principle, not merely of immediate selfish interest—for not one person who could leave, and didn't, but was certain he was making a very unsafe choice. The uncertainties of the situation were incredible, viewed in retrospect, and the certainties were none too appealing. Again, all these people in what proved to be after all reasonably safe foreign areas were left in a state of mind to sympathize with the Chinese under air-bombing in definitely unsafe Chinese territory. Never again could they be wholly detached from the fate of the Chinese. The feeling of having been under fire themselves, and the knowledge of millions of helpless refugees driven before a war not of their choosing, and the fortitude of a people all too frequently sneered at in previous years, all added up to a tremendous experience.

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That state of mind continues. There has been no "gold rush" since hostilities moved away from Shanghai, for the Japanese have kept this city so insulated from its trading hinterland that profits have not returned. On the contrary, the currency has depreciated, business has been stagnant, and the best anyone could do was sit tight in hope of a better time. Few newcomers have arrived. The town is sophisticated on the subject of war, but not hardened—quite the contrary.

Rather remarkably, extremes of crisis have increased a feeling of moderation on the part of most Shanghai residents. The problems of home governments are comprehended, and no drastic remedies are demanded. Shanghai has bought a great deal of knowledge in the school of experience at a high price, and perhaps the new "Shanghai mind" is a sound purchase.